

## Why Africa Is Losing World Economic Race

### Collapse of Ivory Coast's Grand Dream Traced to Years of Bankrupt Policies

By Steve Coll  
Washington Post Service

**YAMOUSSOUKRO, Ivory Coast** — In this jungle-enclosed city, birthplace of the former president, Félix Houphouët-Boigny, stand the monuments to his grandiose ambitions, both for himself and for Africa's economic future.

In the 1960s and 1970s, under his firm hand and lifted by French investment and expanding cash crops, Ivory's personal incomes soared.

In Yamoussoukro, the newly declared, underpopulated inland capital, no expense was spared on avenues wide enough for jumbo jets, three universities, the world's largest Roman Catholic basilica (a replica — but on a far grander scale — of St. Peter's Basilica in Vatican City) and a presidential family palace guarded by crocodiles and stone walls more than a mile around.

Yamoussoukro was "the ultramodern prefiguration of the Africa of tomorrow," exhorted a hotel brochure from the early 1980s.

But long before Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's death last December, the dream had begun to sour. Since 1980, personal incomes in Ivory Coast have slumped by a staggering 50 percent. Debt has soared to about \$18 billion, leaving the country with one of the highest rates of per capita debt in the world.

And Yamoussoukro's extravagance,

far from the crowning symbol of Mr. Houphouët-Boigny's miracle, today looks to have been "a terrible economic step," said Joseph Yao, director of the Ivorian Center for Economic and Social Research.

"One of the basics of economics is that you create before you distribute," he added. "In Africa, we started distributing and figured we would create later."

Across sub-Saharan Africa, more than two dozen countries and tens of millions of impoverished people are paying the price for years of misdirected investment, unbalanced development, squandered savings, government mismanagement and corruption, ineffective foreign-aid programs, falling commodity prices and the brutal imperatives of a global economy that is leaving Africa behind while it races toward the next century.

To many African economists, politicians and businessmen, the decline is especially galling because it has occurred while other areas of the developing world have expanded economically, in some cases rapidly.

To an overwhelming majority of Western economists at leading institutions such as the World Bank, and to increasing numbers of their African counterparts, the cause of this disparity boils

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## Bosnian Serb Chief Stiffens Stance Against Milosevic

### Ready for State of War, Karadzic Says

By John Pomfret  
Washington Post Service

**PALE, Bosnia-Herzegovina** — Radovan Karadzic, the Bosnian Serb leader, responding to Yugoslavia's closing of its border and a NATO air strike, has ordered the establishment of a compulsory wartime work force.

"Our enemies are encouraged," Mr. Karadzic told Bosnian Serb television Saturday night. "Now Muslims and Croats are launching offensives, and NATO is making it easier for them to attack."

He stressed that he was ready to proclaim a state of war throughout the Bosnian Serbs' self-declared republic, with rationing and a full mobilization.

"We have to turn toward ourselves in the future," he said.

Mr. Karadzic's move is partly rooted in

the Bosnian Serb leadership's decision to defy pressure from President Slobodan Milosevic of Serbia and the West to sign a peace plan that Mr. Karadzic has called "catastrophically bad."

The plan, sponsored by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany, would give 51 percent of Bosnia to a federation of Muslims and Croats. The Serbs would have to surrender about one-third of their holdings (more than 70 percent of the country). The five powers' plan also denies the Serbs international recognition for their breakaway state, a key condition for their signature on any peace plan.

The Serbs' rejection of the plan has prompted the United Nations Security Council to consider ways to tighten the two-year-old economic sanctions against Serbian-dominated Yugoslavia, the main patron of the Bosnian Serbs.

This in turn has caused Mr. Milosevic, the architect of the Serbian nationalist struggle and principal sponsor of the Bosnian Serbs' rebellion, to shut Yugoslavia's border with their breakaway republic, implying that it would deny them further military aid. Mr. Milosevic wants Bosnia's 28-month war ended so the sanctions will be lifted and his government secure.

(Squinting in the Bosnian capital, Sarajevo, diminished as UN peacekeepers expanded patrols, and combat elsewhere in Bosnia, eased Sunday, The Associated Press reported from Sarajevo. Russian peacekeepers were patrolling the Serb-held Grbavica area of Sarajevo, where most of the Bosnian Serbs.

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**A LIFT FROM AMERICA** — Tipper Gore, wife of the U.S. vice president, holding a Rwandan orphan Sunday at a refugee camp near Goma, Zaire. Meanwhile, the relief organizations find themselves faced with a dilemma. Page 4.

## Retaliation For Rockets To Continue, Israel Warns

Peres Sees Christopher After Hezbollah Attacks And Reprisal Air Raids

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**JERUSALEM** — Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of Israel warned Sunday that his country would continue to retaliate against rocket attacks from across the border, saying after a meeting with Secretary of State Warren M. Christopher that "we aren't asked to stop it or change it."

Mr. Peres's assertion, coupled with an apology for having caused civilian deaths by an air raid into southern Lebanon, came against a backdrop of growing tension in the area.

Mr. Christopher, in the midst of another attempt to promote peace in the Middle East, urged all sides, including Israel, to exercise restraint.

"My main aim is to prevent this round of violence from cycling and causing damage to the peace process," he said.

Mr. Christopher later traveled to Damascus, where he met with the Syrian president, Hafez Assad. Mr. Christopher said he expressed concern about pro-Iranian extremists and discussed "in detail" all elements of a possible peace with Israel.

He said that the talks had been constructive, and that "we're laying the basis for future progress."

On Saturday, two Israeli soldiers were killed and two others wounded in a clash with extremist Hezbollah guerrillas in the eastern sector of a security zone in southern Lebanon manned by Israeli-backed Lebanese militia units. A Hezbollah guerrilla was killed in the clash.

After the fight, Hezbollah, an Iranian-backed Islamic fundamentalist group suspected of responsibility for recent bomb assaults against Jewish offices in Buenos Aires and London, fired mortar shells and rockets into the security zone and in western Galilee in Israel.

Syria accused Israel of adding to the tension in southern Lebanon as a way to sabotage Mr. Christopher's mission.

"The smell of blood and the deliberate demolition of civilian homes could never be a good prelude," the government newspaper, Al Thawra, said in an editorial.

The Israeli Air Force struck Hezbollah targets on Thursday night, hitting a house and killing several civilians. Mr. Peres said Sunday that Israel had not intended to harm civilians. "It is not our policy," he said. "It was a mistake."

Despite Mr. Christopher's appeal, a senior American official said, "The Israelis will respond as circumstances on the ground warrant."

The official added, "The issue is not the

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## U.S. and Castro Spar Over Threat of Refugee Exodus

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**WASHINGTON** — The Clinton administration said Sunday that President Fidel Castro of Cuba had apparently backed off his threat to flood the United States with refugees.

But an administration official said the White House was working on contingency plans to prevent a replay of the chaotic Mariel boatlift of 1980.

Mr. Castro blamed the United States on Friday for encouraging unrest in Cuba, and threatened to allow free emigration, raising the specter of the 1980 crisis that dumped 125,000 refugees, including many criminals and mental patients, on the shores of southern Florida.

The Cuban newspaper Juventud Rebelde said Sunday that 35 people, including 10 police officers, had been injured in clashes in Havana on Friday. The newspa-

per said that "important groups" of those involved were in detention.

The White House chief of staff, Leon E. Panetta, sought Sunday to play down the political unrest and vowed that the administration would prevent another Mariel-like influx.

"We've made very clear to Castro that we cannot dictate our immigration policy, and we will not accept the threats that he made with regards to trying to re-create

what happened in the Mariel escape," Mr. Panetta said in a broadcast interview.

Asked how the United States would respond to an exodus and whether Cubans would be turned back, Mr. Panetta said, "I don't think we have to face that right now because, frankly, things are calming down."

"Castro has backed off of his threat," he said. "We do think that the situation —

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## Taiwan and China Reach Accord on Return of Hijackers

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**TAIPEI** — In what was described as a "major breakthrough," negotiators for Taiwan and China ended eight days of talks on Sunday with an agreement to repatriate hijackers and illegal immigrants.

The accord came in the sixth round of talks in a laborious process of detente between the two rival governments. Leaders of the two delegations said both sides had resolved differences that had blocked agreement on the repatriation issue, as well as on fishing disputes.

Previous rounds of talks on these issues had foundered on differences over sov-

erignty and jurisdiction. China has refused to acknowledge the jurisdiction of Taiwanese courts.

The breakthrough came when China conceded Taiwan's demand that it had the right to exclude some hijackers from repatriation if it determined they had valid political or religious motives. China had said that Taiwan did not have the legal authority to make such a decision.

"You can say there has been a major breakthrough," said Chiao Jen-ho, secretary general of Taiwan's quasi-official Exchange Foundation, which handles links with Beijing in the absence of official ties.

"What is important is that we have reached consensus, whether we sign sooner or later is not important," Mr. Chiao said at a joint news conference after four days of talks with Tang Shubei, secretary-general of China's Association for Relations Across the Taiwan Straits.

Both Mr. Tang and Mr. Chiao said they did not know when a final agreement on the issues would be signed, because they have to wait for approval from their governments.

The talks between the private representatives of the two governments were pre-

ceded by four days of technical-level meetings.

On the repatriation of illegal immigrants, the two sides agreed that China must arrange to take them back within 20 days. If China failed to respond, Taiwan would summarily ship the offenders back to a Chinese port.

Other issues, including economic questions that have emerged with the flood of Taiwanese trade and investment into China since rapprochement began in the late 1980s, were put off for more detailed discussions in a later round. (Reuters, AP)

## Spain's Draft Objectors Now Have Less to Object To

By Alan Riding  
New York Times Service

**MADRID** — Alarmed that nearly half of all young men in Spain who are eligible for the draft claim to be conscientious objectors, the government has come up with a policy aimed at making obligatory military service seem less like, well, obligatory military service.

Under the policy, draftees will work only Monday through Friday for a total of 37.5 hours per week, and if they live within 65 kilometers (40 miles) of their barracks, they can sleep at home. If they are in uniform but off duty, they need no longer salute officers.

If they feel they have been abused,

they can circumvent military authorities and complain directly to Spain's ombudsman, the so-called defender of the people.

For Spain's top brass, these are hardly changes designed to create a tough citizen's army. But if trends continue, they also know, they may soon be without soldiers.

This year, 90,000 young men, almost half of those eligible for the draft, are expected to register as conscientious objectors. In 1986, only 6,407 registered.

The Defense Ministry would prefer simply to clamp down on those claiming moral reasons to avoid military service, but it cannot. During the Franco dictatorship, conscientious objectors were

thrown in jail. Today, their rights are protected under Spain's 1978 Constitution.

An alternative is to improve the image of the draft, but this is also not easy. In recent years, wide publicity has been given to draftees who have been victims of abuse and cruelty. Many desert or go absent without leave, and last year 13 draftees committed suicide.

But it is only since 1990 that conscientious objection to military service has caught on. Those who make the claim are supposed to carry out 13 months of alternative social service, compared with 9 months of military service for those drafted. But in practice, because the mechanism for assigning them to hospi-

tals or schools is inefficient, most avoid any service.

In Western Europe, only Germany has a comparable rate of conscientious objection, but there the system has been institutionalized to the point that young men are virtually free to choose between 12 months of military service and 15 months of social service.

In Spain, the government has begun a program to ensure that community service positions are found for those claiming to be conscientious objectors. It believes that although a backlog of 130,000 young men is waiting to be placed, fewer will avoid the draft if they know they will still be called up — and for 13 instead of 9 months.

## Invasion by U.S. Inevitable, Says Haitian General

By John M. Goshko  
Washington Post Service

**WASHINGTON** — Haiti's military leader, Lieutenant General Raoul Cédras, has declared that a U.S.-led invasion of his country is inevitable and that President Bill Clinton will be responsible for the resulting bloodshed on both sides.

"I don't think that any arrangement can be made to avoid an invasion of Haiti," he said in a television interview Saturday from the Haitian capital, Port-au-Prince. "They have decided to invade, and we are awaiting the moment. We are getting ready. As soldiers, we have sworn to defend our country."

He added: "If it will be up to the Clinton administration to undertake the responsibility for each death caused by that invasion. We leave them to confront their consciences."

William H. Gray 3d, Mr. Clinton's special adviser for Haiti, agreed in a separate television interview that an invasion did seem inevitable if General Cédras and other leaders of the Haitian armed forces refused to surrender power. "We are on a collision course if they continue to refuse," he said.

However, Mr. Gray did not set a deadline for when the United States and its allies might seek military intervention.

"I don't think it is the correct approach

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### Kiosk

#### Algerian Leader In Plea to Foes

**TUNIS (Reuters)** — Prime Minister Mokdad Sifi of Algeria invited his government's Islamist foes on Sunday to help restore democracy to their country by ending political violence and helping organize new elections.

Mr. Sifi's remarks, broadcast by Algerian radio from a speech to Algerian lawmakers, followed an upsurge in attacks, particularly on foreign nationals.

In Paris, police carried out extensive identity checks Sunday after fundamentalists threatened reprisals if France failed to free 17 suspected Muslim militants. (Page 5.)

#### Up and Coming

**William George O'Chee** is Australia's youngest senator, and he has other distinct qualities, like Chinese and Irish ancestors, that seem to make him a man highly suited to help promote the country's future role in Asia. Page 2.

#### General News

In Lagos, no compromise seems likely on the presidency issue. Page 4.  
A defector asserted that Saudi Arabia tried to buy nuclear reactors. Page 5.

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Andorra...9.00 FF Luxembourg 60 L Fr  
Antilles...11.20 FF Morocco...12 Dh  
Cameroon...1.400 CFA Qatar...8.00 Rials  
Egypt...E.P. 5000 Réunion...11.20 FF  
France...9.00 FF Saudi Arabia...9.00 R.  
Gabon...960 CFA Senegal...300 CFA  
Greece...330 Dr. Spain...200 PTAS  
Italy...2.600 Lire Tunisia...1,000 Dts  
Ivory Coast...1,120 CFA Turkey...T.L. 35,000  
Jordan...1 JD U.A.E...5.50 Dirh  
Lebanon...US\$ 1.50 U.S. Mil. (Eur.) \$1.10



## Australia's 'Boy Senator' May Be Bridge to Future With Asia

By Michael Richardson  
*International Herald Tribune*  
CANNBERRA — When William George O'Chee arrived in Parliament for the first time to take his seat, a guard spotted the fresh-faced young man with a schoolboy haircut striding to the entrance of the Senate and shouted: "Oy, you! The tourist entrance is over there!"

A press photographer intervened to confirm that Mr. O'Chee was indeed a senator.

That was in 1990, after Mr. O'Chee, then 24, had made political

history by becoming the youngest person to be elected to the Australian upper house.

He has another distinction as well. He was, and still is, the only member of the Australian Parliament who has Chinese ancestors. His father is ethnic Chinese and his mother's roots are in Ireland.

Mr. O'Chee, who prefers to be called Bill, went to Oxford University and received an honors degree in law. He then went into merchant banking in Britain and Australia, specializing in trading Latin American debt.

Along the way, he became Australia's debating champion, placing fourth in the 1987 World Debating Championships.

At present, he is ranked 29th in the world in the one-man bobsled event, an amateur sport known appropriately as "skeleton" racing because it involves riding a tubular steel frame sled headfirst down an ice channel along steeply banked curves at speeds of up to 135 miles (220 kilometers) an hour.

"I like speed," he said. "Once you

have tried skeleton racing, it gets into your blood. When you stand at the top of one of the bobsled runs in Europe and look down, you really learn about strength, courage and what makes you tick."

At Oxford, Mr. O'Chee "coxed" the university lightweight crew and he still rows in Brisbane whenever he can. It helps him keep fit and strong for bobsledding, he said.

Mr. O'Chee's scholastic distinction and his success in sports and politics reflect a growing prominence of Asian immigrants in education, business and professions.

The numbers of Asians in Australia have grown rapidly in recent years. There are now about 800,000 in a population of nearly 18 million. In 1948, there were only 8,000 in a population of 8 million.

The government acted in 1966 to end a longstanding White Australia Policy, which favored immigration from Europe. In the last few years, Asians have been the largest single group of immigrants, accounting, for example, for 43 percent of the 68,000 settlers in the financial year to June 1993.

Mr. O'Chee, 29 and unmarried, hopes that his presence in Parliament will encourage other Asian Australians to enter federal politics and move into the top echelons of the bureaucracy and into senior management positions of the private sector.

"But they have to get in on their own ability," he said. "I do not believe in quotas. Australia must develop on the basis of being one country, where everybody is equal and there is no discrimination against or in favor of any group."

Some officials and businessmen in the region believe that opportunity for ethnic Asians to rise to top positions will be the key to the campaign by Prime Minister Paul Keating's Labor government for closer ties with Asia in trade, investment and other relations.

Lee Kuan Yew, the senior minister of Singapore, predicted in Sydney earlier this year that "some more O'Chees" would emerge in Australia.

Thoughtful Asians, he said, "believe that it will be a better Asia, less xenophobic, less racist, more broad-minded and cosmopolitan when Australians and New Zealanders become part of the success story of East Asia."

Mr. Lee said that this process would be slower if the immigrating Asians were employed only as specialists, technocrats or backroom staff. "If they are part of the political, social, cultural, education, media and corporate establishment,"

When Australia, New Zealand and Canada became more like the United States, he said, an Asia-Pacific community would develop naturally.

Mr. O'Chee's grandfather, a well-to-do landowner in China, arrived in Australia in the late 1930s to escape Japanese military occupation and civil war between the Communists and the Nationalists.

When he tried to explain in halting English that his name was Lau Au Gee, the dockside immigration official impatiently wrote his first name as Lau and his family name as O'Chee.

This version has remained the family name.

Bill O'Chee's father built up a transport, trading and retailing business based in Glen Innes, a town in the northern part of the state of New South Wales. The father moved to Brisbane, in Queensland, in the 1950s and married Teresa O'Brien, an Irish Australian.

When Bill O'Chee entered primary school in Brisbane, he was the only Eurasian among 300 students. It was, he recalled, "a little bit difficult."

While Mr. O'Chee is proud of both his Chinese and Irish roots, he insists that he is "Australian first and fore-



William George O'Chee, 29, an Australian with links to Asians.

most." "This is where I was born and this is where I choose to live," he said.

Today, he is the whip — disciplinarian — in the Senate for the National Party, one of the two main opposition parties.

Many analysts expect the Labor government to be defeated in the next general elections, due by 1996. Opinion surveys show the two opposition parties in a commanding lead.

The "Nationals," who draw most of their support from rural areas, would form a coalition government with the larger Liberal Party, which has its strongholds in urban centers.

Despite his youth, political ana-

lysts see Mr. O'Chee as a contender for a ministerial position in any ruling coalition.

"If drive, talent and ambition mean anything, he certainly should be considered," said Peter Harvey, news director in Canberra for National Nine Network television. "He's likable, very smart, pragmatic and works hard."

Tim Fischer, Parliament leader of the Nationals, shares that view. Mr. O'Chee, he said, is "setting a cracking pace and making a very strong and capable contribution."

Mr. O'Chee joined the National Party, regarded as the most conservative of the three main parties, when he was 15.

"A lot of people whinge about things over bar stools but are not actually willing to get out there and do something to bring about change," he said. "I believe in getting on and doing the job. That's what the National Party stands for."

Mr. O'Chee said that if Australia is to develop "maximum synergy" with East Asia's rapidly growing economies, it must stimulate its own growth and savings and bring taxes down.

He wants the federal government to channel more money to regional and rural development, particularly ports, railways, water storage and irrigation projects for the north.

"We say we want to do more business with Southeast Asia, but all our major ports face east or south," he said. "We are only scratching the surface of our potential as an exporter to Asia of products based on agriculture and mining."

Mr. O'Chee supports closer relations with the lands of Asia and has visited several Southeast Asian countries this year.

"It would do a lot of good if we had more people of Asian descent who could fly the flag for Australia," he said.

## WORLD BRIEFS

### New Clue on North Korea Plutonium

SEOUL (Reuters) — North Korea may possess enough plutonium, the main ingredient for a nuclear weapon, to build three or four nuclear warheads, a Seoul newspaper reported Sunday.

The paper, Chosun Ilbo, quoted an unidentified senior government official as saying that the North had halted the operation of its five-megawatt reactor at Yongbyon for 71 days in 1989, a month in 1990 and 50 days in 1991. "In this context, North Korea is presumed to have extracted 22 to 27 kilograms of plutonium," the official said. The amount is enough to produce three or four atomic bombs.

Earlier this year, the Central Intelligence Agency said there was a better than even chance that the North had extracted enough plutonium at Yongbyon in 1989 to build at least one nuclear weapon. The United States and North Korea adjourned talks in Geneva on Pyongyang's nuclear program until Monday after one day of resumed negotiations on Friday.

### Italy Rearrests Ex-Health Minister

ROME (Reuters) — Francesco De Lorenzo, a former health minister who was freed from prison last month under a disputed government decree limiting pre-trial detention, was arrested again over the weekend, judicial sources said.

The Ministers' Tribunal, a special body dealing with cases involving past and present members of government, issued a warrant for Mr. De Lorenzo in connection with alleged corruption involving the health service. The police subsequently detained him on Saturday in Naples, where he has been under house arrest since July 14.

Mr. De Lorenzo was one of the high-profile suspects released from jail in July when Prime Minister Silvio Berlusconi's government curbed magistrates' use of pre-trial custody. Public protests forced the Berlusconi government to withdraw the decree, but not before more than 2,000 suspects were freed. The decree has been replaced by a bill that limits the use of custody but still allows investigators to detain corruption suspects in preventive custody.

### Samper Is Inaugurated in Colombia

BOGOTA (WP) — Ernesto Samper was sworn in Sunday as Colombia's president amid lingering doubts about his campaign's alleged links to the world's most powerful cocaine cartel.

During his inaugural speech in Bogotá's Plaza Bolívar, Mr. Samper, a 44-year-old economist, promised to press ahead with the war on drugs, but called on industrialized countries to control demand. Colombia's Cali cartel supplies an estimated 80 percent of the world's cocaine.

Tensions between Colombia and the United States deepened shortly after Mr. Samper's June 19 electoral victory when he was accused of taking millions of dollars from the Cali cartel in campaign contributions. The candidate admitted his campaign received cartel offers but denied any money was accepted. A series of drug-related scandals in recent days have revealed alarming levels of infiltration by the Cali cartel. Last week the government suspended 17 police commanders in Cali, Colombia's third largest city, after security forces seized a cartel payroll listing bribes received by more than 100 city policemen.

## TRAVEL UPDATE

### Souvenirs at Buckingham Palace

LONDON (AP) — Buckingham Palace is setting some high prices at its souvenir shops this year, and it expects visitors to be grateful.

"Some people have not come halfway round the world to spend £50," a spokesman said. "They want to spend a decent amount of money." Thus, the top-of-the-line souvenir this year will be a carriage clock costing £495 (\$760), in a limited edition of 100.

Buckingham Palace opened Sunday for public tours, which continue until Oct. 2. Queen Elizabeth II opened the palace for the first time last year to raise money to repair fire damage at one of her other homes, Windsor Castle.

A cholera outbreak in Daghestan is on the verge of becoming a "full-scale epidemic," the Russian republic's deputy prime minister, Lev Gladyshev, has warned. (AFP)

Protesting extortion threats by gangsters, most cafes and restaurants in Warsaw's Old town closed on Saturday and Sunday, leaving tourists parched in sweltering heat. (Reuters)

Workers at Ireland's state-owned airline, Aer Lingus, threatened Sunday to disrupt flights this week, stepping up a dispute over layoffs and cost cutting. Eighteen flights were held up at Dublin airport for up to two hours Saturday when maintenance employees walked off the job. (Reuters)

A typhoon battered Taiwan on Sunday, crippling air traffic and forcing the government to evacuate more than 1,000 Chinese fishermen living illegally aboard trawlers off the coast. All domestic air flights were suspended, and many highways were closed because of landslides and flooding. (AP)

### This Week's Holidays

Banking and government offices will be closed or services curtailed in the following countries and their dependencies this week because of national and religious holidays:

MONDAY: Iraq.  
TUESDAY: Singapore.  
WEDNESDAY: Ecuador, Nicaragua.  
THURSDAY: Chad, Jordan, Zimbabwe.  
FRIDAY: Thailand, Zimbabwe.  
SATURDAY: Central African Republic, France, Tunisia.

Sources: J.P. Morgan, Reuters.

## Domenico Modugno, 'Volare' Writer, Dies

ROME — Domenico Modugno, 66, whose "Volare" rose to the top of the pop music charts in the United States in the late 1950s, died Saturday at his villa on the island of Lampedusa. Medical personnel on the island, south of Sicily, said in an interview on RAI state television that he had collapsed on the beach and had presumably died of a heart attack.

Other hit songs he wrote included "Ciao, Ciao, Bambina."

In 1987 he won a seat on the Italian Parliament in the Chamber of Deputies.

## AIDS Meeting Forcing Japan To Face Up to Growing Peril

By Andrew Pollack  
*New York Times Service*

YOKOHAMA, Japan — It might not seem unusual that Toshihiro Oishi, a 25-year-old gay man, is infected with the virus that causes AIDS. What makes Mr. Oishi unusual is that he is one of only four people in Japan ever to have publicly admitted being infected.

"Most people can't even tell their close family members or neighbors," said Mr. Oishi, explaining that AIDS patients and virus carriers in Japan fear discrimination, social ostracism and the loss of their jobs. Most hospitals in Japan refuse to treat people infected with the virus, he said.

But Mr. Oishi hopes things are about to change. On Sunday, the 10th International Conference on AIDS opened in this port city outside Tokyo. The conference is the major annual gathering of scientists and others involved in research, prevention and treatment of the disease.

The first to be held in Asia and will call attention to what health officials call the "explosive" spread of AIDS in places like Thailand and India.

Asia is expected to have 10 million infected people by the year 2000 and will become the center of the epidemic, surpassing Africa in the number of new infections each year, according

to the World Health Organization.

But for Japan itself, an insular country that has had fewer than 800 reported cases of AIDS, the conference will mean coming face to face with a disease that many Japanese have regarded as a problem only for foreigners.

Advocates for AIDS patients and public health officials say they hope that the conference will prove to be a catalyst for change, showing the Japanese that the disease exists in their country and is spreading, and forcing the government to improve its programs for prevention and treatment.

Indeed, with the eyes of the world on Japan, the government is trying to avoid embarrassments like the one that occurred last October, when Alexander Martin, an American playwright with AIDS, was denied accommodation at 18 Tokyo hotels.

The Ministry of Health and Welfare has appealed to hotels, restaurants and hospitals in Yokohama not to reject those infected by the human immunodeficiency virus, or HIV, who are expected to make up about 1,000 of the 10,000 people attending the conference.

The Yokohama city government distributed a videotape to hotels that explains that it is not possible to get AIDS by handling the luggage of infected people, by serving them in res-

taurants or by cleaning their rooms. The city also printed 200,000 brochures about AIDS and sent one to every home, restaurant and shop in the vicinity of the convention center.

Experts say the incidence of AIDS in Japan is low because the country is somewhat isolated and because drug abuse is rare. In addition, with the birth control pill banned for health reasons, condoms are the most common method of birth control.

Experts say, however, that the number of patients will continue to grow steadily, although they do not expect an explosion because people are being told to protect themselves.

"We are 5 or 10 years behind the United States in terms of the AIDS epidemic, so we can learn much from your country," said Takashi Kurimura, a professor at Osaka University.

But the relative scarcity of cases has made it difficult for those who do get the disease. Most hospitals refuse to accept infected people, saying they lack the knowledge or the protective procedures.

AIDS campaigners say they suspect that the hospitals are afraid that if they are known to be treating AIDS patients, other people will stay away.

In a few cases, people say they have been fired when their employers found out that they were infected.

## Khmer Rouge Threatens to Kill Westerners Over Military Aid

PHNOM PENH — Cambodia's outlawed Khmer Rouge guerrilla faction has threatened to kill Westerners whose countries provide military support to the Phnom Penh government, rebel radio said Sunday.

"If the United States, Australia and France are waging war to kill Cambodians, then Americans, Australians and French will also be killed or wounded," Khmer Rouge radio said in a report monitored by the BBC.

The United States and France have provided "non-lethal" military assistance to the Cambodian Army. Australia has offered to pay for a naval maintenance facility and national communications network for the armed forces.

A Western diplomatic source said it was unlikely that the threat of violence would affect

negotiations to free three Western tourists being held by the insurgents in southern Kampot Province. The three men, a Briton, a Frenchman and an Australian, were taken hostage during a train ambush on July 26.

A letter to government authorities alleged to have been written by the Khmer Rouge commander holding the three men, dated July 31 and seen by reporters on Sunday, contained an implied threat that they would be killed if a ransom demand was not paid.

The letter said the Western travelers had been guilty of illegal activities.

Three other Westerners, two Britons and an Australian, were captured in April in southern Sihanoukville Province by gunmen believed to be Khmer Rouge. These captives are now feared dead.

The Maoist Khmer Rouge continues to reject national reconciliation and wages a low-level guerrilla war.

Prince Norodom Chakrapong, who was allowed to leave Cambodia after suspected involvement in a failed coup, was expected to fly to France last Sunday where he has been granted asylum, Reuters reported from Bangkok, quoting Thai government sources.

Prince Chakrapong arrived in Bangkok on Thursday from Malaysia, where he had been staying since the coup attempt was quashed on July 3.

Cambodian Embassy sources said Prince Chakrapong, who has lived before in France, was carrying French travel documents and had been granted asylum.

Prince Chakrapong, an estranged son of King Norodom Sihanouk and former deputy prime minister, has been accused by the Cambodian government of involvement in the failed coup along with a former interior minister, General Sin Song.

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# THE AMERICAS / A QUESTION OF PERCEPTION

## Shift From Fiske Is Bad News for Clinton

New York Times Service  
WASHINGTON — The decision by a panel of judges to replace the independent counsel for the Whitewater inquiry is a sharp disappointment for the Clinton administration, as it promises yet another extension of the investigation and the potential for political trouble.

Kenneth W. Starr, the former Bush administration solicitor general who was named by a federal appeals panel to replace the current independent counsel, Robert B. Fiske Jr., promised over the weekend that he would be fair and evenhanded. Speaking briefly with reporters at the annual conference of the American Bar Association in New Orleans, Mr. Starr, 48,

would not discuss whether he would re-examine ground already covered by his predecessor. Nor would he say whether he would ask Congress to delay further hearings on Whitewater until after his investigation is complete.

But under a broadly worded charter granted by the appeals panel last Friday, Mr. Starr has the authority, if he so chooses, to go back over the ground already covered by Mr. Fiske and decide whether the White House-Treasury contacts, or the testimony at congressional hearings over the last few weeks, could provide the basis for criminal charges against any administration officials.

[The White House chief of staff, Leon Panetta, on Sunday called the appointment of Mr. Starr "a waste of time and taxpayers' money," and urged him to pick up where Mr. Fiske had left off. The Associated Press reported from Washington. "I hope we don't tramp over old territory time and time again," Mr. Panetta said in a television interview. "We have nothing to hide in this situation, but we would hope there is a point at which enough is enough."

[The Senate majority leader, George J. Mitchell of Maine, said Mr. Fiske had been replaced by someone who had been active in Republican politics. "There is a heavy burden now on Mr. Starr to be fair and impartial, as he says he will be," Mr. Mitchell said.]

The White House was pleased with the initial results of Mr. Fiske's investigation, in which he found no basis for criminal prosecution in the discussions between the White House and Treasury officials about the investigations into a failed Arkansas savings and loan with ties to the Clintons.

Having been cleared by Mr. Fiske, the 29 current and former administration officials who testified did so without the grants of immunity generally demanded when Congress and a prosecutor are examining the same events.

In the only other portion of the investigation completed by Mr. Fiske, he concluded that the death last summer of Vincent W. Foster Jr., the White House deputy counsel, was a suicide and unrelated to Whitewater.

## Starr, a Challenger, Is Challenged

By Ruth Marcus  
Washington Post Service

WASHINGTON — Kenneth W. Starr, a high-ranking official in the last two Republican administrations, has publicly challenged President Bill Clinton's contention that he is immune to lawsuits while in office.

So the surprise selection of Mr. Starr on Friday as the new independent counsel to investigate the Whitewater affair generated some criticism by lawyers and others.

They questioned the choice of a counsel with such staunch Republican credentials and also a public stand on one of Mr. Clinton's central arguments against a civil lawsuit filed by Paula Corbin Jones, charging sexual harassment.

Mr. Starr, 48, has been entrusted with such sensitive issues as reviewing the diaries of Senator Bob Packwood, Republican of Oregon, for the Senate Ethics Committee inquiry into harassment charges.

He was said to have been high on Attorney General Janet Reno's list of choices to serve as special counsel, before she selected Robert B. Fiske Jr.

The sources said Philip Heymann, then deputy attorney general, had telephoned Mr. Starr to ask if he would be available to serve in the post.

In the Reagan administration, Mr. Starr was senior aide to Attorney General William French Smith and was later named to the federal appeals court here. One of his colleagues on the court was David B. Sentelle, a fellow Reagan appointee who heads the special panel that appointed Mr. Starr.

During the Bush administration, Mr. Starr served as U.S. solicitor general, the government's lawyer before the Supreme Court. In late 1992, he was actively solicited and seriously weighed entering the Republican Senate primary from Virginia.

Federal Election Commission records show that he is a contributor to Republican candidates.

Mr. Starr, now a lawyer in private practice, had considered filing a friend-of-the-court brief in the sexual harassment lawsuit filed by Miss Jones. He publicly debated the White House special counsel, Lloyd M. Cutler, on the issue of presidential immunity.

Mr. Starr argued that Mr. Clinton's status as president did not entitle him to block Miss Jones's lawsuit during his term in office.

Although Mr. Fiske also was a Republican, some lawyers said Mr. Starr's recent service and higher political profile made his situation different, particularly given the court's emphasis on impartiality.

## Whitewater, a Wound That Won't Heal?

By Michael Wines  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — If in the pathology of scandal, "Whitewater" was a cancer on the presidency and the Iran-contra affair a hemorrhage, Whitewater has shown itself to be something else.

It is a fever, not fatal, maybe, but politically wasting and beyond a simple cure.

The Arkansas land deal that Bill Clinton first mocked, 23 months ago as "nothing but a big money loser" is now a metaphor for quarrels about the president and the way he leads.

True, nobody quite understands it; the two weeks of Congressional hearings that ended on Friday could be eye-glazing, and it seems unlikely to sap support for immediate projects like health insurance or welfare reform.

But neither will it go away. It is the long run — November's midterm elections, and the presidential campaign starting a year or so from now — that will decide Clinton's political fate, and there the news on Whitewater is not good.

A poll of 600 people by Time magazine and CNN showed

more embedded in the public's mind.

"People basically think people in politics are liars," said the chief aide to a senior Democratic senator. "And there's nothing worse than a photo of your entire administration standing there with their right arms raised. Nothing worse."

The White House and its Democratic political advisers do not entirely agree. Officially, at least, they regard the drip of Whitewater disclosures, denials and recantations as annoying background noise in a presidency with more historic issues on its agenda.

Indeed, Democrats' polls suggest that voters' greatest doubts about Clinton revolve not around Arkansas real estate but his ability to deliver on his many campaign pledges.

In that view, the low buzz about Whitewater will fade if the president can string together victories on, say, health insurance and crime legislation.

But the prediction that Whitewater will fade assumes, perhaps unlikely, that some aspect of the affair will not boil back into the news once or twice more in the next year, and that if it does, no one will care.

That was plausible in early 1992, when the public image was that Mr. Clinton and his wife had made a bad investment with a man whose savings and loan went belly up.

But since then, inquiries have raised questions about the flow of cash into and out of the venture, about ties to Arkansas politics and Mr. Clinton's campaign for governor, about the handling of state and federal efforts to declare the savings and loan insolvent, and about the Clinton administration's efforts to contain word of all that.

Q. Since the United Nations authorized intervention in Haiti, is the situation any closer to being resolved?

A. It has moved in a direction that either leaves it up to President Clinton personally or the military leadership in Haiti to, in effect, cry uncle. I don't see either of those two parties in the next few weeks modifying their position. I don't think that the Haitian military is going to give in, and I don't think that the president of the United States, at this point, wants to intervene, partially because he has more immediate political considerations to take care of at home.

Q. Does a deadline have to be set for the regime to step aside?

A. Either a deadline will have to be set by the United States, in consultation with others, or there will have to be some new diplomatic initiative by the United States or another party.

Q. Is Venezuela prepared to mediate?

A. There are a number of possibilities. Historically, the Venezuelans have been involved in the Haitian question. Another, quite different possibility is one that has been floated on Capitol Hill by Senator Bob Dole involving some form of

cooling-off period. A third option would involve using the Clinton administration's own negotiators to try to send a back-channel message to the Haitian military, saying that "If one can find an amicable solution to the problem, we're interested in talking."

Q. Are there any circumstances under which the regime will depart and permit the restoration of President Jean-Bertrand Aristide?

A. There is a mild opportunity, which would involve a process by which the military would resign, guarantees would be provided to the senior leadership — in effect, giving it a political escape — and that the return of President Aristide would be agreed to but occur more gradually. There would be a link between a lifting of some of the economic embargo and a gradual return to political normalcy, at the end of which would be the return of Aristide.

The concern on the part of the military and some of their immediate civilian supporters is that there will be a quick transition: One day the military is in charge, and the next day President Aristide's people are in control. I would argue that a quick transition would be a formula for some really serious practical problems in terms of regenerating Haiti's political system.

Q. To what extent does Latin America support the United States?

A. There are three positions. First, Argentina has more or less supported the United States' more activist role. That is related to Argentina's interest in reacquiring international credibility. The second position, which includes a major-

ity of the countries, is one of considerable unease. There is a general consensus about the need to restore Haiti's constitutional government, but the argument is more one of history. Privately, they probably approve of the U.S. policy, but publicly it is difficult for them to go very far.

The third position involves mostly the English-speaking Caribbean. The concern is one of proximity to Haiti. They would like the issue resolved diplomatically, but they also realize that the United States is the only power that can force a solution, which they would support under certain circumstances, or even participate in.

Q. The White House says the Haitian military must leave "soon," but they haven't defined that. When will the climax come?

A. That's the \$64 question. It's not clear. It could drag on till the end of the year. The president has other issues he would like to deal with, including health care. Three things could force the administration's hand. One is that the refugee issue could arise again and overwhelm the U.S. logistically. The U.S. agreement with the Aristide government allowing the return of Haitians picked up on the high seas expires in October.

The other possibility is that the Haitian military would do something foolish to injure U.S. installations or citizens or create a human rights crisis. And finally, the Congressional Black Caucus is very unhappy with the delay in restoring Aristide and unless the president is able to pacify them, then that constituency could force his hand.

Haitian Army recruits taking part in a public training exercise to display military readiness to meet a U.S. invasion.

## Q & A: Outlook for Resolution in Haiti

Georges A. Fauriol, an expert on Caribbean and Latin American politics, is director of the Americas Program at the Center for Strategic and International Studies, a research organization in Washington. He has been a consultant to the U.S. government and served as an election observer in Haiti. He spoke about the Haitian crisis with Paul F. Horvitz of the International Herald Tribune.

Q. Since the United Nations authorized intervention in Haiti, is the situation any closer to being resolved?

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## Clinton's War: Health, Not Strife Abroad

By R. W. Apple Jr.  
New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — The last thing President Bill Clinton wants this week, this month or indeed this fall is a war. Not in Haiti, not in Bosnia and certainly not in both places at the same time — not while he is struggling to wrest from a recalcitrant Congress a health-care program that would fulfill his campaign promise.

In the minds of Democratic strategists, at least, the political situation comes very close to a matter of life and death. Fail on health care, they say, and the president's chances of winning a second term, let alone limiting Democratic losses in the November congressional elections, will be severely eroded.

So there is little prospect, officials said, that the United States will get involved in active, sustained combat.

As in Haiti, Mr. Clinton is trying to use economic and diplomatic activity to bring about

the desired result. He has counteracted the occasional military gesture, like the retaliatory attack Friday by American and other NATO warplanes.

But talk of more concerted military action is mostly just that — talk intended to turn up the heat.

Should the president decide

NEWS ANALYSIS

that the national interest requires it, there are plenty of troops and plenty of planes to carry out an invasion of Haiti and a major operation in Bosnia at the same time. Cuts in the Pentagon budget have not destroyed the capability to fight two limited conflicts at the same time.

It is the political situation that constrains Mr. Clinton.

"The president is standing on a precipice," said a Democratic senator friendly to the president. "In the next few weeks, the biggest issue of his term will be decided. To win, he needs to

focus all his attention and all the attention of Congress on health care. It is close enough so that careless errors could cost him the game. So he won't go looking for foreign policy trouble on the Hill."

Though there is no official acknowledgment, the feeling is widespread in Washington that Haiti, the problem in America's backyard, rather than Bosnia, the trouble spot in the European hinterland, holds the higher priority in current policy calculations.

But in fact, there is no widespread public clamor for quick American action in either place.

Mr. Clinton has made no sustained effort to build support for such action, either on Cap-

itol Hill or among the general public, in part because doing so would detract from his evangelism on behalf of health care.

And the painful experience from troop involvement in Somalia has persuaded at least some of his advisers how important it is to bring Congress and the electorate into line before committing forces abroad.

### Salvador Grenade Kills 11

SAVINGDOR — Eleven people died and at least 16 were wounded Saturday when a grenade exploded during a bus robbery in western El Salvador, law enforcement authorities said.

## ★ POLITICAL NOTES ★

### Probe Into Espy Gifts Widens

WASHINGTON — Federal investigators examining whether Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy improperly accepted gifts from the nation's biggest poultry company have expanded their inquiries into a broader review of possible ethical violations by Mr. Espy and two of his aides, and into whether agriculture policy had been swayed by the lobbyists and industry groups involved.

The investigations, by the Justice Department and the Agriculture Department's inspector general, have prompted a morale crisis at a sprawling federal agency that has long been criticized for being too closely linked to the interests it regulates and that is now at the brink of sweeping change.

Mr. Espy, who at 40 is the youngest member of the cabinet, was appointed by President Bill Clinton after six years in the House of Representatives.

### Politicians Eye Simpson Case

SACRAMENTO — California politicians face a formidable opponent in the November elections: O. J. Simpson. The trial of Mr. Simpson on charges of killing his ex-wife and a friend is scheduled to start Sept. 19 in Los Angeles. That comes amid the campaign season in a region with more than half the state's voters.

Last week, both Governor Pete Wilson and the Democratic challenger, Kathleen Brown, took campaign events to where they knew the news cameras would be. The Los Angeles County jail, where reporters were staking out the Simpson visitors, and the

county courthouse on a day Mr. Simpson was in court.

"It's changed the way we do L.A. press conferences," said a Brown spokesman, John Whitburn. "We have got to check with the trial schedule first. We also have to get the press conferences close to where the TVs are. That kind of limits the scenery." (AP)

### North Is Denied a Gun Permit

MONETA, Virginia — A judge has denied Oliver North, the state's Republican nominee for the Senate, a permit to carry a concealed weapon "on the ground that the applicant is not of good character."

The judge, James L. Berry, of Clarke County Circuit Court, cited Mr. North's conviction on charges of obstructing Congress during the investigation into the Iran-contra affair, which took place when Mr. North was on the staff of National Security Council staff during the Reagan administration.

Mr. North, who lives in Berryville, in Clarke County, succeeded in having the convictions overturned on appeal.

Mr. North said he needed a pistol because of a threat on his life in 1987 by Abu Nidal, a Palestinian terrorist. (NYT)

### Quote/Unquote

Representative Barney Frank, Democrat of Massachusetts, starting a line of questions at the Whitewater hearings: "Now, I would like to get to some specifics, and I'm going to go slowly so that people who are keeping diaries can get it all down, correctly." (WP)

## In Simpson Case, Cup of Ice Cream Is New Element

The Associated Press

NEW YORK — A cup of partly frozen ice cream was found near the bloodied bodies of O. J. Simpson's former wife and a friend, raising new questions about when the victims were killed, a news magazine reported.

The defense may use the ice cream to argue that the victims were alive later than prosecutors have contended, making it impossible for Mr. Simpson, a former football star, to have killed Nicole Brown Simpson and Ronald Goldman, Newsweek magazine said in its issue dated Aug. 15.

Prosecutors have said Ms. Simpson and Mr. Goldman died between 10:15 P.M. and 11 P.M. on June 12. But policemen found the cup, with much of the ice cream still frozen, near the bodies sometime after 12:10 A.M. on June 13, defense sources told the magazine.

The timing of the discovery would suggest that Ms. Simpson and Goldman were alive after 11 P.M. because otherwise the ice cream would have melted in the 60-degree heat, Newsweek said. By 11 P.M., Mr. Simpson was en route to Los Angeles International Airport for a trip to Chicago.

## Away From Politics

Caught with marijuana, the co-chairman of Northwest Airlines, Gary Wilson, 54, removed himself from duty with the airline. He was cited for misdemeanor possession of marijuana and drug paraphernalia. Mr. Wilson had a bag of marijuana and a pipe in his briefcase as he tried to board one of the company's commercial flights in Boise, Idaho.

Charles Manson, 25 years after sending his cult followers on a bloody rampage of torture and murder, said in a Los Angeles interview that he felt no remorse and considered himself a "good person." Mr. Manson, who turns 60 in November, repeated his claim of innocence but said he had no desire to leave prison.

An apparent arson fire left a school in smoldering ruins and stoked tensions in a dispute over the principal who opposed interracial dates at a prom in Wedowee, Alabama. The fire gutted all of the Randolph County High School classrooms.

Sergeant General Joycelyn Elders, endorsing a global campaign to reduce reliance on baby formula, urged U.S. health providers to take steps to increase the percentage of mothers who breast-feed to 75 percent by the turn of the century.

(AP, LAT, NYT, Reuters)

The program for the conference will focus on three key sectors:

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General John M. Shalikashvili, chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of staff, reviewing his troops Sunday in Goma, Zaire.

## Rwandan Refugees Settle Into Camp Life

By Jane Perlez  
New York Times Service

GOMA, Zaire — Now that the initial shock of the relief disaster of the Rwandan refugees has subsided, international organizations find themselves faced with two unpalatable choices over the future of the 900,000 people camped on the border here.

The refugees can be encouraged to dig in and become entrenched in the sordid camps, where military and civilian resources have been dispatched to keep the refugees afloat. Or they can be prodded, but not pushed, to go home.

In recent days, the preference has become to prepare for the refugees to stay for the long haul, even though this was not the first choice and the implications are unappealing.

Already, refugee officials are wondering if the Rwandans will become a prolonged presence, like the 13 years the Cambodians stayed on the Thai border or the 30 years the Eritreans camped in Sudan.

"In the beginning of the cholera epidemic, I thought the refugees would get up and go home," said Mike McDonagh, an experienced hand in refugee crises in Africa and Asia and the director of the relief agency Irish Concern.

"I thought this was the best thing. But I think there is a genuine fear of going back."

Entwined in the dilemma for the donors is the realization, now that the emotion of

so many cholera deaths has abated, that the refugees include many people implicated in the massacres in which an estimated 500,000 Tutsi civilians were killed.

Members of the Interahamwe, a militant Hutu militia that carried out many of the killings, have been identified in the camps. Some hold powerful positions of controlling food distribution.

"No one is under any illusion about whom we are dealing with here," Mr. McDonagh said. "We can't not help these people. But the more you read, the more you talk, the more you see, the more difficult it becomes."

Reports from Rwanda that some returning Hutu refugees have been killed by elements of the new Tutsi-dominated government have added strength to the argument that the refugees should not be hastily returned.

Because of the immensity of the atrocities committed by Hutu militia against the Tutsi, retaliation against Hutu refugees is almost to be expected, some refugee experts say.

The United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees, which is responsible for the safety of refugees no matter what their political persuasion or past, has recently become doubly cautious in its policy of repatriation. In 1992, the agency encouraged Tutsi refugees to return to Burundi and some were killed by Hutus.

One obvious way to see whether it is safe

for refugees to return would be for the UN to investigate the reports that refugees have been killed on their return.

But Panos Mountzias, a spokesman for the agency, said it did not have the staff to do the job. A team of only five arrived in Rwanda from the refugee agency this week to organize repatriation and follow up on the accusations, he said.

As doubts continue about the wisdom of encouraging the refugees to go home, a routine, even an inertia that inevitably sets in after a lot of money and resources have been spent in establishing camps, is setting in here.

There are now dozens of international relief agencies supplying food, water and medicines, alongside soldiers from the United States and France.

The refugees are daily becoming more established. Provincial leaders and those under them have drawn up a list of their constituents just as they did at home. They are doing out food and political favors according to the way it was in the hills of Rwanda. The narrow roads to the refugee camps have become congested with food and water trucks.

And there is the strong likelihood that the refugees will become politically organized and present a challenge to the new Rwandan government. The old Rwandan Army is milling around the refugee camps, fanning the already strong fear of the new government.

## IVORY COAST: Years of Disastrous Policies Are Blamed for Africa's Economic Plight

Continued from Page 1

down to disastrous economic policies.

Most African governments intervene heavily and inefficiently in nearly every economic sector. Hundreds of uncompetitive state-owned monopolies smother business competition. High taxes and tariffs throttle international trade and foreign investment. Unsustainable price subsidies and welfare benefits for city dwellers lead to heavy government borrowing and, in some cases, high rates of inflation.

Artificially high exchange rates for many African currencies, which make it easier for urban elites to buy cheap luxury imports, smother exports and punish farmers in the countryside, where most of Africa's poorest live. Corruption and theft by government leaders and their allies sap national savings that might otherwise be reinvested in productive businesses.

"This is my country too, so I have the right to work without

giving someone money underneath the table," complained Bergson Koffi, a U.S.-trained Ivorian businessman who said he had spent about \$1 million since 1986 trying unsuccessfully to get licenses for a new cellular phone company.

Mr. Koffi asserted that government employees involved in potentially competitive deals were blocking his progress. "They're trying to make me waste time so I will give up," he said.

Many businessmen do just that. As the pressures of failed economic policies have caused African economies to shrink, political instability and ethnic conflict have risen, frightening off foreign investors and crippling local businesses.

Japanese car and truck makers, for example, keep their inventories floating on container ships off the East African coast, docking only when they have an order, because they judge it too risky and inefficient to keep their vehicles in showrooms, ac-

cording to the Harvard University Business School.

One worsening problem is a relative lack of skilled managers. Unlike in other regions of the Third World, African governments did not use heavy control over their economies after independence to force rapid industrialization, with its side benefits of new technologies and trained work forces.

Instead, they relied on agricultural and mineral exports, which among other things provided easy money for crooked governments.

Today, \$9 out of every \$10 earned from African exports comes from raw materials and agricultural crops, by far the highest percentage worldwide. Such exports typically pass through inefficient government-controlled marketing boards that are widely described as money machines for government ministers and their political allies. Farmers themselves are heavily taxed, directly and indirectly.

"It was a clear political choice that the government will control all the money coming into the country" from cocoa and coffee exports, said an Ivorian businessman, Mahamadou Sylla.

Small and fragile to begin with, sub-Saharan Africa's industrial sector has shrunk even faster during the last decade than its overall economy, according to the Overseas Development Institute, New foreign investment in African industry, although growing, is a tiny fraction of such investment worldwide.

Western banks, governments and multilateral agencies sometimes reinforce failure in Africa with poorly designed or self-interested loan and aid programs, according to some critics, both Western and African.

In West Africa, for example, France spends what diplomats estimate to be \$2 billion to \$5 billion annually to subsidize former colonies that today pursue what many Western economists see as highly inefficient economic policies. The World

Bank, under what bankers and diplomats describe as heavy French pressure, has kicked in large sums to support these West African governments, including that of Ivory Coast.

Some Western-funded economic policies that many economists see as inefficient for Africans have nonetheless benefited Western business and political interests, said economists, diplomats and businessmen.

Bank officials say that while some of their past policies may be debatable, the bulk of responsibility for failure lies with recipient African governments. And lately, they economists argue, there are signs of new commitment to economic reform in many sub-Saharan African countries.

Indeed, while the region's overall economic picture is gloomy, there are pockets of exception where governments have aggressively pursued free-market-oriented reform programs and have been rewarded with persistent economic growth.

In Ghana, where President Jerry Rawlings has stuck with painful reforms for a decade, the economy has grown by an average 5 to 6 percent each year since 1983. The World Bank, which desperately needs an African success story to serve as a model for its economic prescriptions, praises Ghana as a regional leader. As with Ivory Coast earlier, however, the question is whether Ghana's achievements will last.

## No Compromise in Nigeria Regime's Foes Steadfast on Abiola Presidency

By Howard W. French  
New York Times Service

Lagos — With tension growing from more than a month of strikes, opponents of military rule in Nigeria are signaling that they will accept no solution to this country's political crisis short of the installation of the man widely believed to have won the presidential election last year.

With most workers in the country's economic capital, Lagos, joining in a strike by employees of the country's vital oil industry, Nigeria's military leadership has sought a solution to the crisis by offering a conditional release to Moshood K. O. Abiola, an opposition leader and the presumed winner in the June 12, 1993, national elections.

He has been jailed on treason charges since late June for his attempt that month to claim the presidency.

In a series of maneuvers that surprised even close associates of Mr. Abiola, lawyers and labor leaders who were apparently acting at the behest of the military requested the opposition leader's release on bail before a federal judge in Abuja, the federal capital, on Friday.

Although the request was granted, Mr. Abiola, whose wife says he was not consulted over the petition, declined the offer of freedom because it required him to refrain from meeting with or addressing supporters and would have barred him from leaving the country.

"Even if they release Chief Abiola unconditionally, discussions must begin for a smooth transition to actualize his presidency before we call off our strike," said Frank Kokori, general secretary of Nupeng, a striking oil workers union.

Residents of Lagos, a stronghold of Mr. Abiola's Yoruba ethnic group, seemed

cheered when government-controlled radio and television first announced the bail on Friday.

But the mood quickly darkened as reports of the conditions on the proposed release. The conditions would have virtually required Mr. Abiola to refrain from politics, and offered no solution to the country's crisis.

"These military folks don't seem to realize that they are playing with fire," said one Lagos resident.

Labor leaders and residents said they expected that this city would remain on strike this week, despite an announcement by the head of the Nigerian Labor Congress, an umbrella organization for many of the country's unions, that a nationwide strike called last Wednesday was suspended to allow talks with the military to continue.

For many, this country's deepening crisis has disturbing parallels to the period before the outbreak of a violent three-year civil war in 1967 over the attempted secession of the southeastern region of Biafra.

Residents of the predominantly Yoruba southwestern part of the country have grown increasingly militant in their demands for democracy, insisting on respect for the results of last year's election, which Mr. Abiola, a Yoruba, is widely believed to have won.

The country's predominantly Muslim north has largely continued to support the military, an institution its residents have long dominated.

The southeast, where most of Nigeria's oil is produced, meanwhile, has grown increasingly restive over what many of its residents say is an unfair distribution of wealth favoring the two other regions. Nigeria receives 80 percent of its export earnings from the sale of oil.

## BOOKS

### FEAR OF FIFTY:

A Midlife Memoir

By Erica Jong. 325 pages. \$24.

HarperCollins.

Reviewed by Lynn Freed

ANYONE coming to "Fear of Fifty" for wisdom on hormone-replacement therapy, post-menopausal zest, gray power will be disappointed. This book has no more to do with the fear of being 50 than "Fear of Flying" has to do with the fear of flying.

What Erica Jong, at 50, has written is a funny, pungent and highly entertaining memoir of her growing up, her men, her marriages, her motherhood, her writing, her successes and her failures on all fronts. And she has done so, of course, with her customary candor.

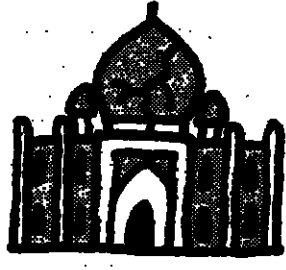
For all its apparent simplicity, candor is not easy to achieve. Truth hides behind clichés of every sort, behind pride, behind cultural imperatives to sell, sell, sell oneself. To come up with an accurate accounting and analysis of one's motives, one's reactions, one's fears and deceptions, one needs to work down to the truth and then to know it when one sees it. And, finally, to be brave enough to bring it into the light. It is here that Jong triumphs. Apart from anything else, her memoir, like so much good fiction, is a delicious concoction of gossip.

It is also, in a way, the confession of a desperately romantic woman, a sort of Bovary of our time, without the dead end. Jong is ambitious, enchanted with a Name — John Updike, Arthur Miller, Ted Hughes, Joan Collins, Ken Follet, Hillary Rodham Clinton, to mention a few. A Name, however, is not what she seems to want in a lover or a husband, her marriage to the novelist Howard Fast's son notwithstanding. Again and again we are told how she "promptly falls in love" with men and occasional-ly with countries, viz. Italy ("I

### WHAT THEY'RE READING

• Thomas Dove, a retired U.S. Foreign Service officer who served in India and Nepal, has just read "Of Dreams and Demons: An Indian Memoir," by Fatmeh Singh.

"This superb book tells how Indian leaders disastrously played communal politics, bringing their own destruction and endangering the secular state with the possibility of Hindu fundamentalist rule." (IHT)



fell in love with Italy as if it were a man"). In the picaresque course of acquiring five husbands and a multitude of lovers, Jong is lusty to the point of fascination.

Believing that sex and creativity are allied, she considers her lust as a sort of gift, a gift that is bound up with her own brand of romance. A visit to an S&M joint, for instance, leaves her stone cold. A visit from an Irish poet, whose charm has vanished, has the same effect (although she obligingly makes love to him even so). On the subject of men and women, she is refreshingly incorrect politically. She is also lured by her feminist critics, hurt by criticism in general. Terrified of it, in fact.

"Often," she writes, "I have tricked myself into writing with candor by telling myself I would not publish (or would publish only under a pseudonym — perhaps even a male pseudonym)." Instead she finds, "I had written on my skin and stood before the world like a naked tattooed lady."

The book is, in fact, full of wisdom, quips, advice, anecdotes on the writing process, the writing life, and on the miseries of fame and celebrity. "The Jewish woman writer is discriminated against by Gentiles, who see her as loud, overweight, demanding, and by Jews, who see her as the ferocious sacrificial incarnation of the mother goddess." (Woody Allen comes in for some flak on this score.)

"She is discriminated against first as a woman, then as an aging woman, then as an aging Jewish woman."

What is less successful in this book is the interpolation of her own earlier work into the text. The poems and stretches of prose from other books rather undercut the narrative. Still, there are any number of pithy comments on the situation of women in America: "The truth of a society is what cannot be said. And women's work still cannot be said. It's called whining." "Women in America may have the best bathrooms to clean. But they often have no one to share their children with." "A woman's ability to achieve depends on childlessness or child care."

Together with her talent for summing up the complexities of life and for making the particularities of her own life universally significant, Jong has the gift of taking her reader along with her for the ride. Her assumption that this reader is also a fan does not, surprisingly, get on one's nerves. On the contrary, the assumption is rather entertaining. She has taken a lesson from Norman Mailer. She is a one-woman band that, somehow, includes a strip show. She is Erica Jong.

Lynn Freed, whose most recent novel is "The Bungalow," wrote this for The Washington Post.

By Alan Truscott  
ON the diagramed deal, played before five-card major openings became standard South reached three no-trumps.

The diamond jack was led and won with dummy's queen. A heart was led, East played low, and the king won in the closed hand. South led a diamond, and West put up the ace and played the ten, driving out dummy king.

East had to make two discards. He went wrong by parting with a heart and a spade, and South cashed three spade winners. A heart was led, and

when East took the ace he was on lead in this position:

NORTH (D)			
♠ A K Q 8			
♥ 10 4			
♦ A J 5			
♣ 10 5			
♥ 8 7 2			
♦ A J 10 8 2			
♣ K 7 4			
EAST			
♠ J 8 6 3 2			
♥ A J 9 3			
♦ 7			
♣ Q 9 2			
SOUTH			
♠ 7 4			
♥ K Q 5			
♦ 8 6 4			
♣ 10 8 6 3			

Neither side was vulnerable. The bidding:  
North 1♠, East 1NT, South 3NT, West 3NT. Pass.

West led the diamond jack.

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## Defector Says Saudis Sought Reactors To Build Weapons

By Paul Lewis  
New York Times Staff Writer

**UNITED NATIONS, New York** — A former diplomat seeking political asylum in the United States has said that Saudi Arabia tried to buy nuclear reactors from China and from an American company in 1989 as part of a secret effort to develop nuclear weapons.

In an interview, the former diplomat, Mohammed A. Khilewi, who was the second-ranking official at the Saudi Mission to the United Nations, produced letters to support his allegations.

One, dated Jan. 10, 1989, appeared to be from the China Nuclear Energy Industry Corp. in Beijing to Prince Abdul Rahman, a nephew of King Fahd, saying the company was willing to sell what were known as miniature neutron source reactors to Saudi Arabia, and pay the prince a 5 percent commission on the deal.

The letter does not state the cost. Experts describe such reactors as small models suitable for research, with relatively simple applications.

In another letter, dated Feb. 5, 1989, to a senior official at Riyadh University, Prince Abdul Rahman reports on a visit to Chinese nuclear industries and says Saudi Arabia needs a "nuclear reactor and training program."

Mr. Khilewi provided an English translation of that letter, which was in Arabic.

In a letter dated May 16, 1989, to a company in Alexandria, Virginia, called Marine Services Ltd., a senior official of the King Abdul Aziz City for Science and Technology acknowledges receipt of a "document" and promises to give them "careful review."

Asked about Mr. Khilewi's claims, an official of the Saudi Embassy in Washington, Adel Jubir, challenged the authenticity of the documents Saturday in a telephone call from Paris but did not comment on their substance.

Mr. Khilewi says he has 14,000 documents proving human rights abuses, terrorism and corruption by the Saudi government. He broke with his government in 1989 and fled to the United States for political asylum. He made this request in pleading.

In the interview, Mr. Khilewi asserted that when he left Saudi Arabia two years ago he believed that the kingdom had two undeclared nuclear reactors. He offered no docu-

ments to support that assertion.

Saudi Arabia signed the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty in 1968, pledging not to acquire nuclear weapons. Despite pressure from the United States, it has refused since then to sign a comprehensive safeguards agreement with the International Atomic Energy Agency, as required by the treaty.

Such an agreement would require the Saudis to declare any nuclear installations it possesses and open them to international inspection.

In the interview, Mr. Khilewi also said he had evidence confirming newspaper and television reports that the Saudis contributed about \$5 billion to Iraq's covert nuclear program in the years leading up to the Iraqi invasion of Kuwait in 1990. The alliance collapsed after the invasion, he said.

The reports said the Central Intelligence Agency concluded in 1990 that Saudi Arabia had helped to bankroll the program in return for a share of weapons and technology developed by Iraq.

Mr. Khilewi said Saudi Arabia had not originally planned to develop a nuclear program of its own because it lacked the technological expertise.

Instead, he asserted, it sought first to buy into a covert Pakistani nuclear program and then into Iraq's nuclear weapons program in the hope of obtaining atomic arms from these countries and the technology to make them themselves.

But in 1985, two years before it approached China for nuclear reactors and bought a Chinese CSS 2 medium-range missile system, he said, "Saudi Arabia started to think seriously about starting its own nuclear weapons program."



**SINGIN' IN THE SUN** — Michael Jackson and his wife, Lisa Marie Presley, being shielded Sunday from the Budapest heat. He was making a music video for his next album, in which he is depicted as freeing Eastern Europe from Soviet domination.

## Germans Gather to Protest Neo-Nazis As Police Break Up Extremist Rallies

**BONN** — Police cracked down on far-rightist youths in several parts of Eastern Germany during the weekend as protesters rallied against neo-Nazis at the former death camps at Buchenwald and Bergen-Belsen.

At a ceremony Sunday at Bergen-Belsen to mark the 50th anniversary of the killings of the last Gypsies held in the Auschwitz-Birkenau camps, the president of Parliament, Rita Süssmuth, recalled the 500,000

Gypsies gassed to death by the Nazis.

"I am deeply disturbed that Gypsies are again today being attacked and threatened," she said.

In the state of Brandenburg, just outside Berlin, police broke up a gathering of about 30 neo-Nazis late Saturday, detaining six of them, a spokesman said Sunday. The rightists shouted "Heil Hitler" and greeted the police with Nazi salutes.

In Buchenwald on Saturday,

about 500 people demonstrated to protest a neo-Nazi rampage two weeks ago at the camp, where more than 50,000 people were murdered by the Nazis.

An organizer of Saturday's rally said they hoped to show the world that the majority of Germans deplored far-right rowdiness and would no longer tolerate it.

"We must transform anger into resistance," said Pierre Dumand, president of the International Buchenwald Committee.

In nearby Gotha, meanwhile, eight young neo-Nazis were detained after booming out taped speeches by Adolf Hitler and rightist skinhead music from a stereo recorder, police said. Under German law, Nazi propaganda is banned.

**Youths Riot in Hannover**  
Several hundred punk rockers rampaged through Hannover over the weekend, battling with police and vowing to lay waste to the city to mark their so-called "chaos day," Reuters reported.

More than 250 people were arrested after clashes with police on Saturday night, bringing the total number of youths detained since the riots began on Friday to 600, police said. Seventeen officers were injured. Punk rockers have been holding "chaos days" annually for the last 10 years.

## Paris Police Tracking Militants

**PARIS** — Police fanned out across Paris on Sunday after Algerian fundamentalists threatened reprisals if France failed to free 17 suspected Muslim militants.

Some 3,000 people were stopped on the streets of the capital, and 51 were taken in for questioning, a police official said.

Most of the 51 were foreigners found to have irregularities in their identity papers, the official told Reuters, adding, "There could be more such operations today and in days to come."

France on Saturday dismissed a demand by the military wing of the Islamic Salvation Front to free the 17 Muslims seized in France by authorities following Wednesday's guerrilla attack on a French Embassy housing compound in Algiers in which five French officials were killed.

The militant Armed Islamic Group has claimed responsibility for the attack. On Saturday the group warned Algerian students and teachers to stay away from schools and universities and said any that stayed open would be blown up or burnt down.

The 17 detainees, accused by Interior Minister Charles Pasqua of "support for terrorism" while on French soil, were being held in an army camp in the village of Folembay.

The front has been banned in Algeria and is a prime target of a French crackdown on suspected fundamentalists.

Interior Ministry officials said it ordered a tightening of security across France. Police surveillance was also increased at embassies, railway stations and airports, officials said.

Mr. Pasqua told French television all of those detained had been served with expulsion orders, but he added that France will not expel them at this time because their lives would be in danger if they were forced to return to Algeria.

## CUBA: Castro Retreating on Refugee Threat, U.S. Says

Continued from Page 1  
both in Miami as well as in Cuba — is now calm.

(AP, Reuters)  
William Booth of The Washington Post reported earlier from Miami.

Havana was reported to be tense but quiet, with policemen and Communist Party militants guarding the waterfront after a rare show of political unrest.

Crowds of Cubans, estimated by some observers to have reached as many as 10,000, gathered in Havana on Thursday and Friday, some to taunt government security forces and chant "Down with Fidel!" And in the previous 10 days, three passenger ferries had been hijacked in Havana harbor by Cubans desperate to flee.

At one point Friday, hundreds of Cubans also tried to board Chinese and Canadian freighters in the port. Security forces, many wielding guns and clubs, dispersed hundreds of rock-throwing protesters.

After crowds in the melee in Havana were dispersed Friday, Mr. Castro and other top officials toured the area.

The Cuban news agency Prensa Libre quoted Mr. Castro as saying, referring to the United States, "Either they take serious measure to guard their coasts, or we will stop putting obstacles in the way of people who want to leave the country and we will stop putting obstacles in the way of people who want to come and look for their relations here."

On Saturday, David Johnson, a State Department spokesman, said, "The United States has stated repeatedly that we will not permit Fidel Castro to dictate our immigration policy or to create a replay of the Mariel boatlift, a cynical move on the part of Castro."

"We urge the Cuban government to carefully consider all the implications of such incitement," he said. "We urge the citizens of Cuba and their relatives in the U.S. to remain calm and not to participate in this ploy."

Cuban exile groups in Miami reported getting hundreds of calls from anxious relatives, and some exiles said they were ready to get in boats and go to Cuba.

## BOSNIA: Karadzic Hardens His Stand Against Pressure From Milosevic

Continued from Page 1  
the recent sniper fire has originated, said a UN spokesman, Major Dacre Holloway.

(He said French peacekeepers on the government side would try to locate the source of sniper fire, then radio the Russians, who would search out the snipers.)

In the north, Bosnian Serbs launched a new round of ethnic cleansing, forcing more than 60 Muslims, mostly women, children and elderly, from their homes in Bijeljina. Peter Kessler, a spokesman for the UN High Commissioner for Refugees, said the group arrived late Saturday in government-held Tuzla. More than 300 Muslims have been forced out of Bijeljina in the last three weeks.

The move by Mr. Karadzic also touches a deeper chord among the Serb people, who for centuries have inhabited one of the world's great invasion routes, battling Hungarians, Turks, Germans and soldiers of the Austro-Hungarian Empire.

By turning inward and establishing compulsory work teams to harvest crops, repair factories and prepare for more war, Mr. Karadzic is trying to reinvigorate the nationalist uprising he has led for more than two years. To do this, he is trying to tap a vein of defiance among his people, who view themselves as underdogs.

"We are prepared to be hungry, naked and barefoot, but we must fight for our freedom," Mr. Karadzic said.

An example of his technique came in the reaction of Bosnian Serb military leaders to NATO's air strike Friday. A brief communiqué issued by the Serb general command said the air strike hit a Bosnian Serb military position south of Sarajevo "without casualties."

The statement said the intent of the air strike was to force the Serbs to sign the peace plan.

According to UN officers, however, the air strike was called in to stop the Serbs from dismantling a delicately constructed cease-fire that has brought a measure of peace and tranquility to Sarajevo for the last five months.

## MIDEAST: Vow of Reprisal

Continued from Page 1  
United States telling Israel how to conduct its policy."

Last summer, Israel, Syria, Iran, Lebanon and the Hezbollah leadership reached an understanding that Hezbollah would not fire rockets into Israel and in return the Israelis would not attack Lebanese.

Mr. Peres urged respect for that agreement and said Syria should use its influence with Hezbollah.

Mr. Christopher said that the spreading violence "only underscores the need for a peaceful resolution."

But his Syrian hosts, in a commentary broadcast on state-run Damascus radio shortly before his arrival, said only a clear statement from Israel that it would withdraw fully from the Golan Heights could unlock the negotiations.

"The only new thing that makes the step for peace possible is a clear statement by Israel committing itself to full withdrawal from the land to the pre-1967 boundaries," the radio said.

Syria and Lebanon are the only participants in nearly three years of peace talks yet to conclude even an interim peace deal with Israel. Jordan and the Palestine Liberation Organization have done so. (AP, Reuters)

## First Phone Call to Jordan From Israel Is an Invitation

Agence France-Press  
**JERUSALEM** — President Ezer Weizman of Israel marked the opening of direct international telephone links with Jordan Sunday by calling King Hussein to invite him to Jerusalem.

He greeted the king in Arabic and then said in English he wanted to take the opportunity "to repeat an open invitation to visit Israel and Jerusalem and this time I will take you up."

On Wednesday, King Hussein was the pilot in the first flight by a Jordanian aircraft over Israel.

Mr. Weizman, who is a former fighter pilot and commander of the Israeli Air Force, told the king to telephone him any time he wanted, according to the conversation broadcast by Israeli radio.

The king replied in Hebrew, saying "today," or "thank you."

## HAITI: General Predicts Invasion

Continued from Page 1

to draw a line in the sand," he said. "It's better not to have a deadline but to watch events and to move at the right moment. I can assure you that the international community will do that."

In his interview, General Cedras said: "If you travel across the land, you will see that every barracks is filled with young people who are fighting to sign up and to get training because they know they must defend their country."

The idea that nationalism

would spur Haitians to a fierce defense against invasion was waved aside by Mr. Gray. He recalled that before the 1991 U.S.-led military operation to force Iraqi forces from Kuwait, Iraqi television was filled with images of people training to repel an invasion. "You saw how much that meant," he said.

Despite his fatalistic talk of an inevitable invasion, General Cedras repeated assertions that the crisis would not be resolved by deposing him and other military leaders and restoring President Jean-Bertrand Aristide to office.

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# Herald Tribune

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## Enforce the Bosnia Plan

It isn't pretty what is happening in Bosnia, but perhaps things are moving in a better way. Serbia's Slobodan Milosevic, who more than anyone lit the fire, has got tough — physically tough — on his political opposition of the even-more-rabid right. His evident purpose is to free himself to join the international progress that will end the war and start to unravel the economic sanctions and political isolation squeezing his war-torn nation.

So positioned at home, Mr. Milosevic is now openly insisting that the Bosnian Serbs — in many but not all ways his creatures — reverse course and accept the peace plan of the international "contact group." To make his point he is imposing an economic blockade, except for food and medicine, on the now isolated Bosnian Serbs and inciting the people to turn against their leaders. He is trying to leash the monster he unleashed.

This was the context in which NATO and the United Nations suddenly broke free on Friday from four rambling-pamby months of much talk and no action, and responded to the latest flagrant Bosnian Serb cease-fire violation in Sarajevo with an air strike. True, it was a pinprick: two American warplanes with allied escort

shot up an anti-tank vehicle after Bosnian Serbs raided a UN weapons park; wary of possible counterattacks on UN peacekeepers, NATO and the United Nations made sure that the targeted vehicle had no people in or near it. But it was sufficient to induce the Bosnian Serbs to return five stolen heavy weapons.

Meanwhile, the Muslim-led government of rump Bosnia, its arms improved clandestinely, is readying what looks like an ambitious military offensive around Sarajevo. This is yet another pressure on the Bosnian Serbs to accept the peace terms offered by the United States, Russia, Britain, France and Germany.

Each party has its role in Bosnia. The United States and its partners in the contact group should not shy from theirs. The peace plan they wrote was flawed; it rolls back the Bosnian Serbs only partly, and condones much of their "ethnic cleansing" and unilateral border-changing. But, having written a plan, the five cannot fail to be serious about it. That means enforcing it, militarily if necessary. Air strikes conducted according to long-approved and agreed political standards are a minimum requirement.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

## Is the President Listening?

Give the Clinton administration witnesses this. They were tireless in their legalistic evasions and prickly self-justifications. Even with a new independent counsel on the case, their "nothing happened" defense may have thrown up enough smoke and confusion for them to avoid legal trouble. But at what cost to an administration with a record of recklessly promiscuous conflict of interest and to a president already suspected of being incapable of remembering the whole truth?

Bill Clinton may have simply been blessing his aides' efforts to save their own skins, or jobs, when he said he had not watched the Whitewater hearings. But if he spoke the truth, the confession suggests a man oblivious to the fact that his political ship, and hence his presidency, could break apart on the rocks of mismanagement and obfuscation. Certainly he and his surrogates would not have dared promise in 1992 to provide the kind of government described before the Senate Banking Committee. The appalling disingenuousness of Lloyd Cutler, Bernard Nussbaum, Jean Hanson, Roger Altman et al. reduced even the more thoughtful Democrats to hand-twisting disbelief.

Like most Americans, the senators understand that there are decent limits to partisanship and self-protection. They expect senior officials to operate with sound judgment, a sense of propriety and a minimal respect for the independence of investigative and regulatory agencies. In a world of normal expectations, for example, it would never occur to anyone that the acting head of Resolution Trust Corporation, Mr. Altman, would voluntarily scurry to the White House to discuss even procedural issues, or that his counsel, Ms. Hanson, would alert intimates of the president and the first lady to investigations involving them and their Arkansas business partner. Mr. Altman, in his eagerness to ingratiate himself with Mr. Clinton and to succeed Lloyd Bentsen as secretary of the Treasury, compromised his duty.

Meanwhile, White House officials fought Mr. Altman's decent instinct to recuse himself because they wanted a fail-safe mechanism that would allow them to monitor the supposedly independent investigation and, some suspect, intervene to block a finding hostile to Mr. Clinton and his free-wheeling Arkansas confederate, James McDougal.

The White House line is that nothing illegal or unethical happened. That simply means that the participants were careful and the nation lucky — this time.

But it misses the larger point. These people tainted the processes agreed to over the decades by Democrats and Republicans alike. That is why we see Democrats like Donald Riegle, chairman of the Senate Banking Committee, telling Mr. Nussbaum that he was simply wrong to comment on recusal decisions affecting the RTC. That is why we see Democratic excusers like Representative Henry Gonzalez reduced to the role of court jester.

The Whitewater hearings provided an insight into a continuing problem. The Clinton loyalists think they can poke and snoop anywhere in defending the president's political interests. Such has been their operating style since inauguration day. That is why, early on, the Federal Bureau of Investigation was misused to build a case against the White House travel office. That is why in the last few days we have learned that files belonging to the late Vincent Foster, which should have been delivered to the proper authorities, spent five days in a safe in the residential wing of the White House.

What can the Clinton administration do to restore its reputation, assuming that the problem interests Mr. Clinton? Clearly, the Treasury Department, which must work closely with Capitol Hill, has no credibility with Congress and will have none as long as Mr. Altman, Ms. Hanson and the comical Joshua Steiner remain. The Senate Banking Committee seems willing to believe Secretary Bentsen when he says he did not know until March what the others were up to. So the door is open for Mr. Bentsen to clean house and install a new team if Mr. Clinton will give him the go-ahead.

What Mr. Clinton thinks or wants when it comes to public and congressional confidence is a mystery. In the last decade of the 20th century we have a White House that operates by 19th century rules of political intrigue — hidden files and clandestine tip-offs. The hardened politicos on the Senate Banking Committee explained the bipartisan rulebook on modern governance to the administration. But in this White House, it is hard to know if anyone — including the boss, especially the boss — is listening.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

## Other Comment

### Will Haiti Set a Precedent?

UN Security Council authorization of a possible U.S. invasion of Haiti might hold implications for Nigeria, where democracy is being denied. And also for Rwanda — a prime example of what happens when there is an absence of policy and a belated and uncoordinated international response. The United Nations' decision may be bold and courageous, but it will leave the organization wide open in the future to charges of inconsistency.

— The Star (Johannesburg).

### Watching Clinton on Burma

With Canada now following the European Union and Australia in making overtures to [Burma's] ruling junta, the State Law and Order Restoration Council, the United States is in danger of becoming the Western world's odd man

out. How long that status will continue is anybody's guess, for American foreign policy is not noted for its consistency.

Somalia demonstrated a lack of stamina. In [the former Yugoslavia], the United States threatened to give the Serbs hell, then temporized. By sending the Reverend Jesse Jackson to Nigeria to express his concern over the military's refusal to hand over power to a civilian government, President Clinton only betrayed naïveté. His pussyfooting over Haiti strengthens the suspicion that the Americans may have lost the will to take decisive action even in developments on their own doorstep.

A record of pusillanimity and vacillation will be sealed if the United States follows Canada in seeking a dialogue with the SLORC in [Burma]. Of the independent initiative that might rescue American foreign policy from the charge of flip-flopping, there is still no trace.

— The Straits Times (Singapore).

## So Far, the West Has Missed a Historic Opportunity

By Brian Beedham

LONDON — For those who wonder about the future of the West, August is the bleakest month. It contains so many anniversaries of the past century's beginnings and endings: the start of the first world war, the finish of the second, the failed coup in Moscow that finally buried communism. As we trudge through these anticlimactic mid-1990s, August is a time to recognize how lamentably we have failed to make use of the great opportunity the history of the 20th century has offered.

Consider last Friday's destruction by air attack outside Sarajevo of a single Bosnian Serb anti-tank gun. NATO acts, Serbs are warned, shouted the headlines. Yet unless this one-gun skirmish is followed through with a determination so far unknown in the West's record in ex-Yugoslavia, this will not have been a serious military action; barely even a gesture, if that word means something designed to make others sit up and behave differently. It will have been mere gesticulation.

That gun was only one of several known to be in the "exclusion zone" around Sarajevo. Even if the Serbs pull the others out, bitter experience suggests that they will soon slip new ones in, unchanged.

Moreover, the NATO air attack was a response to the Serbs' seizure of several armored vehicles from a site supposedly being guarded by the United Nations. The vehicles have been handed back but the unreliability of the UN guards has been dangerously exposed. In military terms the Serbs have lost nothing in this exchange. In political terms they may therefore have won yet another round.

If the West were in earnest, it would now insist that the demilitarized zones around Sarajevo and Gorazde be wholly cleared, and kept cleared. It would also leap upon last week's offer by Serbia's

President Slobodan Milosevic to stop helping the Bosnian Serbs. He said the same last year, but did not do it. This time he should be told: "Thank you, Mr. Milosevic. NATO is sending troops to help you control the bridges over the river Drina." Only this would guarantee the isolation of Bosnia's Serbs, and perhaps make them accept a half-decent peace.

Let us see over the coming week if the West, this time, is in earnest. If it is not,

**Both politicians and people, nonleaders and nonled, contemplate a costly failure.**

its self-criticism in Bosnia will continue, and so will the melancholy August examination of accounts.

North Korea's denuclearization is still in grave doubt. The Rwanda carnage may be spreading into Burundi. Algeria has just tottered a step closer to takeover by an Islamic regime more ferociously anti-Western than it would have been if the West had shown more sense in 1992. Somalia is left, near forgotten, to its private agonies. If America does eventually march into Haiti, that will be a very modest credit to set against such a stack of debits.

Of course, each of these tribulations of the 1990s has had its own local cause. But each of them has been made worse by the West's unwillingness to look ahead clearly, and act with resolution, in the early stages of the trouble. The West has behaved like this because it did not see the chance that history handed to it five

years ago, or contemplate the price of missing that chance.

What when the Russians abandoned Eastern Europe, and the collapse of communism started, was the completion of a cycle of history that began with the outbreak of World War I in 1914. The 1914-1918 war, by destroying the old pattern of nation-states, brought a new sort of competition into the world — a competition of ideologies, the 70-year-long, three-sided struggle between democracy, fascism and communism. It took another world war to beat fascism, and the Cold War to remove communism.

By the start of the 1990s, that cycle over, the democracies were in command of the stage. If they had applied themselves to the inevitable early confusion of the post-Cold War period with clarity and courage — as they did, briefly, in the Gulf War — the scene this August would be far brighter than it is.

If the democracies had had clear eyes and a bold hand, they could in 1991 almost certainly have stopped the emerging horror in ex-Yugoslavia. The extra authority and self-confidence that was would have helped them to tackle North Korea's challenge earlier, and probably with less risk. If North Korea were by now safely non-nuclear, small tyrants like the generals in Haiti would think twice before thumbing their noses at the West.

Some things were perhaps beyond prevention or remedy, Rwanda among them, but for the rest the old rule of power applied. Get one thing right, and in the next test you will find yourself stronger and the opposition weaker. Success hoists you on to new success. And, alas, failure points you downhill to more failure.

Why has it been all downhill lately? Understandably, ordinary people in the

West wanted to relax after the Cold War. They knew that the necessary effort in ex-Yugoslavia or elsewhere would have its price, in money and perhaps soldiers' lives (although the calculations now suggest that the price would probably not have been large). They were reluctant to pay it.

Less forgivably, the politicians did not explain to them why the price was almost certainly worth paying. So long as most of the West has a system of democracy which delegates decision-making power between elections to a handful of politicians, those politicians must grasp what needs to be done, and urge its doing; they must show the qualities of leadership. These past few years, in foreign policy, they have failed that test.

Both politicians and people, nonleaders and nonled, now contemplate the cost of that failure. It is not just that we have to live with the nagging of our consciences about a steadily growing list of Bosnians, Somalis and the rest. The even harsher cost is the damage we have done to our own future.

The West stands smaller in the world's eyes than it did those few years ago. That is why minor league toughs in Pale and Port-au-Prince reckon they can probably get away with defying the democracies. We also stand smaller in our own eyes. That is why, when we say that this time we really mean to do something, our voices sound unconvincing.

If by the century's end nuclear weapons are proliferating remorselessly, Russia is saying what the West can and cannot do in Eastern Europe, and the coast of North Africa is in hostile hands, it will be partly because the West chose to spend the early 1990s fast asleep. There is still time, but the clock ticks on, alarm switched off.

The New York Times.

## The Hiroshima Debate Still Divides Americans, 49 Years On

By Martin Harwit

WASHINGTON — The United States dropped an atomic bomb on Hiroshima 49 years ago, and then another on Nagasaki. A year from now, on the 50th anniversary, we Americans will commemorate those pivotal events — but we lack a national consensus on what to do.

Two divergent but widely held views define the dilemma. One

**The postwar generations respect their fathers for the sacrifices they made, but they realize that the nuclear bombs that saved their fathers' lives continue to threaten their own and their children's.**

view sprang up as soon as the bombs exploded and the war ended. Its proponents are united on the many details that need to be included in their story. Properly told, it appeals to our national self-image.

The other point of view, slower in coming to the fore, is more analytical, critical in its acceptance of facts and concerned with historical context. It is complex and, in the eyes of some, discomfiting.

The first view recalls the morning of Aug. 6, 1945, when

three B-29 Superfortresses arrived over Japan's Inland Sea. One of the aircraft, the Enola Gay, named for the pilot's mother, approached its Hiroshima target, released its heavy payload and veered to distance itself from the bomb. Seconds later, at 8:15 A.M., the atomic bomb exploded over Hiroshima.

The crew was stunned by the sight. The blast rocked the aircraft. The 29-year-old pilot, Colonel Paul W. Tibbets, commander of the 509th Composite Group, which was trained and tasked to deliver the bomb, was awed by the sight of the burning, devastated city below. To his copilot he remarked, "I think this is the end of the war."

Five days and another atomic bomb later, Japan surrendered. Our troops were ecstatic. They would not have to die by the many tens of thousands in a bloody invasion of Japan. They would go home instead, settle down with their sweethearts, have children and lead normal lives. They had been asked to save the world for democracy, had accepted the challenge at great personal risk, and had come through victorious.

Approaching the 50th anniversary of Hiroshima next year, these same men, now in their seventies, have asked the National Air and Space Museum, into whose care the Enola Gay was entrusted after the war, to put their aircraft on exhibition.

They want the museum to tell their story the way they have always told and retold it — a story of fighting a ruthless enemy, perpetrator of barbaric massacres in China, the infamous attack at Pearl Harbor, the death march at Bataan, torture and executions in prison camps, kamikaze raids on our warships and deaths by the thousands for every Pacific island wrested away; a story of the world's top physicists working in secrecy to perfect a mighty weapon; a story of a powerful new aircraft, designed, built and first flown in just 24 months; a story of ordinary citizens, men and women, working together to defeat a ferocious enemy.

These are the themes empha-

sized by those who fought so hard to secure freedom for their children and grandchildren.

Those children and grandchildren by now are mature citizens. For them, the atomic bomb has added associations — ICBMs, megaton warheads, the DEW line of early-warning stations across northern North America, 45-minute warnings, first strike, Mutually Assured Destruction, nuclear winter . . .

There is not a world of two small atomic bombs but of 50,000, many of which are 1,000 times as powerful as the ones which destroyed Hiroshima and Nagasaki. Next year these younger people will not only commemorate a bomb that ended the most terrible war. They will also have reason to celebrate the restraint that has prevailed for half

a century in which no man, woman or child has been killed by an atomic bomb. They want to extend that record to all time.

The Enola Gay symbolizes the end of one era and the beginning of another. For an older generation, the aircraft meant the end of World War II; for younger people, it ushered in the nuclear age. The postwar generations respect their fathers for the sacrifices they made, but they realize that the nuclear bombs that saved their fathers' lives continue to threaten their own and their children's.

These conflicting views pose the dilemma that the National Air and Space Museum faces as we prepare an exhibition of the Enola Gay for 1995.

We want to honor the veterans who risked their lives and those who made the ultimate sacrifice. They served their country with distinction. But we must also address the broader questions that concern subsequent generations — not with a view to criticizing or apologizing for those on the ground that day, as some may fear, but to deliver an accurate portrayal of atomic war and its consequences.

To that end, the museum proposes to tell the full story surrounding the atomic bomb and the end of World War II; to recall the options facing a newly installed President Harry Truman, who had never heard of the bomb until the day he was sworn in; to examine the estimates of the casualties Mr. Truman anticipated if U.S. troops had to invade Japan; to consider the extent to which his wish to impress a threatening Soviet Union influenced his decision to drop the bomb; to exhibit the destruction and suffering on the ground at Hiroshima and Nagasaki; and to recall the escalating numbers of weapons in the superpowers' nuclear arsenals during the Cold War, and their current decline.

Faced with a number of alternatives, the museum has chosen to provide not an opinion piece but rather the basic information that visitors will need to draw their own conclusions. This is our responsibility, as a national museum in a democracy predicated on an informed citizenry.

We have found no way to exhibit the Enola Gay and satisfy everyone. But a comprehensive and thoughtful discussion can help us learn from history.

The writer is director of the U.S. National Air and Space Museum. He contributed this comment to The Washington Post.

## Straining to Discredit the President

By Anthony Lewis

BOSTON — The desperate nature of the Republican effort to make something of Whitewater was on naked display in the Senate hearing on the death of Vincent Foster. Partisan zeal would not yield to elemental human decency.

Even since the assistant White House counsel committed suicide in July 1993, the political right has tried to use the death to

attack President and Mrs. Clinton. Conservative commentators claim that Mr. Foster killed himself over the Whitewater affair, or was murdered.

Just as crackpots from Mark Lane to Oliver Stone had a theory about President John Kennedy's assassination, so with Mr. Foster they have come up with conspiracy fantasies.

A newsletter suggested that he had died in a Virginia apartment, and the body was moved to the park where it was found. Rush Limbaugh reported that charge to his large audience, embellishing it to say that the newsletter "claims that Vince Foster was murdered in an apartment owned by Hillary Clinton."

All those claims were exhaustively investigated by the independent counsel at the time, Robert Fiske. His massive report concluded that Mr. Foster committed suicide because he was depressed, as he had been earlier in his life. The many colleagues,

family and friends questioned by the counsel's staff said he had never mentioned Whitewater as a cause for concern.

That did not stop the partisan conspiracists. They turned on Mr. Fiske, a highly respected former federal prosecutor, and charged that he had sold out.

Last month, Mr. Foster's family pleaded for an end to the use of "outrageous innuendo and speculation for political ends." It was "so unfair," the statement added, "for the family's privacy and emotions to be pawns in a political struggle."

None of that gave Senator Alfonse D'Amato or his colleagues on the Senate Banking Committee pause. They had their day's hearing on Mr. Foster's death, but they got no support for conspiracy theories. Special Agent Larry Monroe of the FBI said there was "nothing sinister whatever" about Mr. Foster's death.

The hearing on Vincent Foster was the low point. But the whole first week of House and Senate hearings was sound and fury signifying nothing.

The focus of attention was Roger Altman, deputy secretary of the Treasury. In congressional testimony last February he said he had had "one substantive contact with White House staff" on Whitewater matters. To put it politely, that was a slippery statement.

Mr. Altman and others at Treasury had many White House contacts, although not on "substance" in the sense of inside information on facts found in inquiries touching Whitewater. White House staff were advised that a case might be referred to the Justice Department for prosecution in which President and

Mrs. Clinton could be called as witnesses.

Senators of both parties criticized Mr. Altman for shading his earlier testimony, and rightly so. But in fact there was nothing wrong with alerting the White House, Republican protestations notwithstanding.

Past presidents have been alerted by legal officials again and again about possible involvement of themselves or their staff in pending matters. Ronald Reagan was, George Bush was — and I dare say President Thomas Jefferson was told that he might be drawn into the prosecution of Aaron Burr.

The nonpartisan Office of Government Ethics found no violation of law or ethical standards in the informing of the White House. That office is headed by a Bush appointee, Stephen D. Potts.

One thing is indisputable about Whitewater. Despite some fumbling and evasion, the Clinton administration has been forthcoming compared to the Bush and Reagan administrations.

Compare intra-contra. Five Reagan White House staff members refused to testify before the congressional inquiries until they were given immunity from prosecution, and the Justice Department sabotaged the special prosecutor by withholding evidence on "national security" grounds.

Or Iraqgate. The Bush administration covered up the record of its arms sales to Iraq before the Gulf War.

Republicans may yet find some political gold in the mark of Whitewater, but so far their efforts look like partisan overkill.

The New York Times.

## The Firebombing of German Cities

BOMBER Command made the most distinctive single British contribution to the Second World War, perhaps even to the history of warfare. For the first time a fleet of aircraft was built for the purpose of bombing another country. From 1942 to 1945, a campaign of "strategic" — or "area" or "terror" — bombing destroyed most of the cities of Germany and killed 600,000 people, most of them women and children. If television coverage of war had been then what it is now, a Rwandan who saw what was done to those

cities might have wondered about the claims made for the superiority of European civilization.

The destruction of the German cities by firebombing was no different in degree from the atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. It was the direct progenitor of subsequent bombing of civilians from Vietnam to Afghanistan; the precursor, indeed, of the "mutual assured destruction" implied by the contest between nuclear superpowers.

— Geoffrey Wheatcroft, commenting in the Independent on Sunday (London).

## Right in World War I

EVEN to this day, the notion of [World War I] as a collective European blunder persists among many educated people. The myth should be exploded. Extensive modern research, above all by German historians, makes plain that the Kaiser and his government were indeed aggressive militarists, who sought hegemony in Europe through a victorious conflict. Had that neurotic warlord triumphed, Germany's dominance of Europe would have created a totalitarianism exceeded only by Nazism a generation later.

Making this case today has nothing to do with being gratuitously beastly to our modern allies and partners the Germans, but simply reflects the need to resist the perpetuation of claptrap. It is an essential element in civilized debate and behavior to be capable of discerning a balance of blame for historic events.

— From an editorial in The Daily Telegraph (London).

## IN OUR PAGES: 100, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

### 1894: Russia to Join In?

SHANGHAI — The Russian official residents predict intervention should the war between China and Japan be prolonged and Russian trade suffer. Every reported Russian movement excites exceptional attention. An understanding with China is said to exist. A further contingent of 10,000 foreign-drilled Chinese troops has been ordered to go from Tientsin to Corea and more are likely to follow.

### 1919: Musical Cinema

NEW YORK — Mr. George Eastman, president of the Eastman Kodak Company, believes it possible to develop a new art, comparable with opera, through combining the best cinematographic with the best music. Therefore he announces that he has made gifts of large sums to

the University of Rochester for founding a new school to be known as the Eastman school of music, containing a huge auditorium where motion pictures will be shown, accompanied by the music of a symphony orchestra.

### 1944: Soviets to Berlin

LONDON — [From our New York edition:] Soviet occupation of Berlin is necessary to keep Germany at peace, according to an article in Pravda, the Communist party organ, quoted today [Aug. 7] by the Moscow radio. Pravda said the Germans are getting ready for the day when they will shout in unison "It was not we who did the killing, it was Hitler." "Every Red army man knows that it is essential for us to stay in Berlin for a while," it continued. "We want to teach those who think that in 1954 they might do better than in 1944."



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## CAPITAL MARKETS

### Bank of Japan Wrestles With Rates and Recovery

By Ken Ellis  
Bloomberg Business News

**TOKYO**—The Bank of Japan is walking a tight rope of monetary policy as it sets daily overnight interbank interest rates. The right steps will nurture Japan's nascent economic recovery. But one wrong step could send the economy down into a tailspin, traders caution.

The Bank of Japan has indicated that it intends to keep short-term interest rates low and long-term interest rates high, said Nobuyuki Saji, an economist at Nikko Research Center Ltd. Investors responded to this message by lowering offers on bonds last week. Japan's benchmark No. 164 government bond slipped 1.37 percent last week to 96.55 yen. The bond ended trading Friday at a yield of 4.630 percent, its highest since the security was delivered to investors in October.

The Bank of Japan wants to signal that the economy is recovering and the pressure is off for driving interest rates down any further, said Katsuya Takei, a money market trader at Long-Term Credit Bank.

**A wrong step could give the economy a jolt.**

But the central bank cannot let money market rates rise too rapidly because that would choke corporate loan demand, he said.

In the early stages of economic recovery, the cost of obtaining operating funds must be kept low to encourage ailing corporate Japan to hire more employees and buy more materials to increase output following a three-year economic slump, he said.

In the past few days, the Bank of Japan has taken a few steps back to show it is also concerned that the use of overnight loan rates as the beacon for economic recovery may backfire, traders said.

On Thursday and Friday, the Bank of Japan pumped the money market with extra cash reserves to cool overnight rates to 2 1/2 percent, traders said. The rate rose as high as 2 5/32 percent on Wednesday, and at one point appeared poised to rise even further.

A continued rise in the overnight loan rates also "could lead to an increase in Japan's short-term prime rate," Mr. Takei said.

The short-term prime rate, now at 3 percent, is an index rate banks use to decide at what rate they extend fixed-interest loans to corporations, ranging from a few months to three years in maturity.

"The level of the short-term prime rate influences a corporation's decision to obtain more operating funds, that is, the money to buy more raw materials and hire more people to boost output within the confines of existing manufacturing capacity," said Mr. Saji.

But for the banks, "a combination of higher bond yields and relatively low short-term interest rates is exactly what banks need to write off their bad real estate loans," Mr. Saji said. "The Bank of Japan nudged the overnight rate just high enough to signal the economy is recovering and send the long-term prime rate higher."

### MMM Chief Held For 10 Days

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

**MOSCOW**—The controversial head of Russia's biggest investment company will be detained an additional 10 days, while police investigate him and his failing firm, the Itar-Tass news agency reported Sunday.

Sergei Mavrodi, president of the MMM investment company, was detained Thursday on suspicion of tax evasion. His company has effectively been shut, and millions of MMM investors are unlikely to get their money back.

Though Mr. Mavrodi has not formally been charged, his detention will be extended for another 10 days, the news agency reported, quoting Sergei Tarasov, an MMM spokesman. He accused Russian authorities of "gross violations" in their investigation of MMM and Mr. Mavrodi.

But the tax police said the inquiry was being conducted "in full conformity with the constitution."

Tax police say Mr. Mavrodi has failed to pay 49 billion rubles (\$25 million) in taxes and penalties for Invest-Konsulting, one of 44 companies they say make up the MMM empire.

MMM, which claims 10 million shareholders, is widely considered a pyramid scheme without any real investments. Share prices collapsed 99 percent recently after the government said it could not back money put into MMM.

The shares, worth 115,000 rubles before the crisis, traded at 2,500 rubles on Moscow's Central Universal Exchange Friday. Just 10 shares changed hands, Itar-Tass news agency said.

The panic cast harsh light on Russia's largely unregulated securities market, where companies promise huge returns to an inexperienced population desperate enough to risk their money.

(AP, Reuters)

### Nostalgia For Sale in Shanghai But Will Business Heed the Call of the Waterfront?

By Kevin Murphy  
International Herald Tribune

**SHANGHAI**—Where machine tools now adorn shopfront windows and laundry flaps from grand balconies above crowded streets, Asia's dominant financial center once thrived on Shanghai's waterfront Bund.

But 45 years after the Communist victory scattered business and bankers to Hong Kong and beyond, Shanghai is again courting international financiers with a bold plan to sell them 37 landmark buildings on the Bund—several of which they once owned.

Home to the more powerful of China's two stock markets, a new national foreign exchange market and six commodity trading centers, Shanghai is already the financial capital of a reform-minded China.

Now, with Beijing's backing and foreign-funded rejuvenation of its old commercial district, the city of 14 million seeks to regain its mighty financial past and, over time, rival Hong Kong as an international money center.

But the plans, surpassed in scale and symbolism only by the British colony's return to Chinese rule in 1997, raise complex questions for the foreign investors who know they must come here eventually.

While some wonder how long the process will take to get, if it does at all, others question where the sprawling city's central business district will emerge and what nostalgia is worth in modern rents.

From the mid-19th century until 1949,

the Bund, which takes its name for an Indian word for embankment, housed more than 200 foreign banks, the stock exchange and most international businesses during Shanghai's rule as China and Asia's commercial capital.

"It's been the center of town from the point of view of international business for 150 years," said Tony Darwell, research director with Jones Lang Wootton, a property consulting firm vying for the contract to assess the Bund buildings.

Their current landlord, the municipal government, will relocate them over time, adding to a massive migration of inner city residents destined for high-rise suburbs.

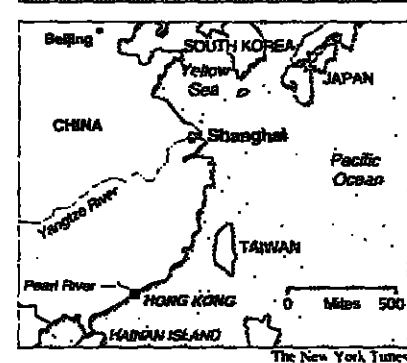
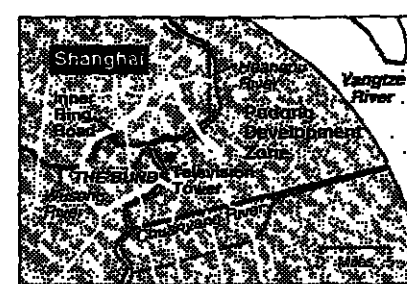
But scrambling for modern office space, foreign businesses have largely set up in other scattered business districts rising with new commercial developments, particularly in the Hongqiao area close to Shanghai's airport.

Affordable office and housing space is at a premium everywhere now, but wide swaths of the city are being redeveloped by armies of migrant laborers who work around the clock. Analysts say oversupply is likely within two to three years.

At the same time, the Pudong district on the eastern side of the Huangpu River is targeted as a national development priority, despite a Shanghai saying that captures traditional reluctance to live or work there: "Better a bed in Puxi (the western side) than a house in Pudong."

To anchor this new commercial district, Shanghai's stock exchange, now located in an old hotel just off the Bund, is due to move to giant new headquarters at Lujiazui in Pudong next year that will

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### Mutual Fund Pitfalls

#### Interest Conflicts Begin to Loom

By Diana B. Henriques  
New York Times Service

**NEW YORK**—For a decade, millions of Americans trying to avoid the pitfalls and predators of the stock market have turned to mutual funds, relying on the funds' professional managers to avoid the mistakes of an amateur investor.

Among those millions are many unsophisticated savers seeking higher returns than they can get from banks or government bonds, now that interest rates are lower than they have been for many years.

Those investors have helped turn the mutual fund industry into one of the deepest oceans of cash in the world, totaling more than \$2 trillion at the end of June, up 100 percent in just three years. More money is controlled by mutual funds than by life insurance companies or savings and loan institutions.

But as many less-than-savvy investors move into mutual funds, the investments that some of those funds make are becoming more exotic and complex.

Looking for a competitive edge in a business that has grown to about 4,900 funds from 3,100 four years ago, some fund managers are plunging into the riskiest corners of the securities markets. They are buying the stocks and notes of very small companies whose prospects are much more uncertain than those of larger, more established businesses.

In some cases, the fund managers are making investments that are not only risky, but are clouded by what seem to be conflicts of interest.

Research by The New York Times has found some cases in which fund managers, operating with little oversight by regulators, are investing in companies that employ executives, advisers or underwriters with whom they have close ties. Often, those deals have left the funds holding securities of dubious value.

For example, at least one high-profile fund manager bought stock that enriched one member of his family.

When John J. Kaweske, who was one of the country's top-performing managers last year, bought more than 1.6 million shares in a tiny nutrition-supplement company for two Invesco mutual funds, the deal benefited the small company, which arranged the sale and was partly owned by his son.

An Invesco fund controlled by Mr. Kaweske also bought a large stake in a private company whose executives included his sister.

For other fund managers, the potential conflicts involve business dealings with financiers in whose companies their funds have invested.

For example, Paul Stephens of San Francisco, who has become something of a celebrity in the fund industry for his leadership of the fast-growing Robertson Stephens Contrarian Fund, has invested the fund's

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### China Curbs Listings

Bloomberg Business News

**BEIJING**—In a bid to shore up the value of the country's foreign-listed companies, China's securities watchdog has banned Chinese companies from listing undervalued shares on overseas markets, the official China Daily reported.

Under the new rule, China Securities Regulatory Commission will prohibit companies from floating overseas shares at a price less than a company's net asset value per share, the paper said, citing an article in the Shanghai Securities News.

The latest CSRC move is a response to the poor reception most Chinese companies have had after listing their shares in Hong Kong.

The CSRC official said state enterprises are state property.

### Speed Dial Reaches Eastern Europe

By Henry Copeland  
Special to the Herald Tribune

**BUDAPEST**—When Mrs. Laszlo Szoke opened her dry-cleaning shop in 1989 in a residential district thick with diplomats and executives, she got on a waiting list for a telephone.

Last month, she and 500,000 other Hungarians were still waiting, so she bought a portable phone. "It took me two minutes to get what I've been waiting five years for," she said.

Up to 100,000 Hungarians this year are expected to buy mobile phones, bringing the total number of mobile phone customers here to 150,000. Like Mrs. Szoke, many new mobile customers in Eastern Europe are entrepreneurs who would otherwise be phoneless.

Thus, while East Europeans represent a tiny fraction of Europe's 11 million mobile customers, companies investing more than \$1 billion to bring cellular phones to the region report that their customers use mobile phones with unexpected and unprecedented enthusiasm.

For many in Eastern Europe, mobile phones are first phones. "People are adapting to technology much more rapidly because they don't have to unlearn another set of technologies," said Joseph O'Keefe, deputy managing director of the Czech Republic's EuroTel.

Mrs. Szoke admits that a \$1,000 handset, \$250 sign-up fee and prime-time rates of more than 25 cents a minute seem expensive. But not having a phone costs her more, she said.

The number of officially registered private businesses grew 100,000 last year in Hungary, reaching 700,000. But with only 15 phone lines for every 100 Hungarians, many new businesses have been driven to go mobile.

Czech entrepreneurs are also buying mobile phones, but more slowly. "Our customers started with a high-society profile, but now we are installing more phones in Skodas than in BMWs," said Mr. O'Keefe.

Launched in September 1991, EuroTel is 51 percent owned by the Czech Republic's SPT Telecom, with the rest split evenly by U.S. West Inc. and Bell Atlantic Corp. About 18,000 customers now use EuroTel's analog system, up from 10,000 six months ago.

In Poland, Centertel—a joint venture between nationally owned Telekomunikacja Polska SA, France Telecom SA and Ameritel Corp.—boasts 25,000 customers on the analog network, nearly double the number at the end of 1993.

While its neighbors have only one mobile system apiece, Hungary has three. Hungary's national telephone company, Matav, in partnership with U.S. West, established an analog service called Westel Radiotelephone in October 1990. That venture now serves 52,000 customers. Two digital mobile competitors came on line in April. Their slimmer phones and prices have already attracted an estimated 15,000 users.

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Abb Fin Nov	9%	97	100 1/2	6.20	+20
Abbey Nat Aug	10 1/2%	95	103 1/2	6.80	+19
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Sig Lux May	9%	95	107 1/2	7.25	+19
Far New	9%	96	107 1/2	7.25	+19
Bk Greece May	10 1/4%	94	99 1/2	6.44	+22 1/2
Bk Helsinki Rtr	9%	96	101 1/2	6.11	+22
Bra Bk Apr	9%	96	102 1/2	6.25	+22
Bra Bk Apr	9%	96	102 1/2	6.25	+22

## Pound Sterling

Issuer	Cpn	Maturity	Price	Yld	Tray
Abbey Natl Feb 13%	95	102 3/4	7.77	+23	
Abbey Sts Jan 15 1/4	02	102 3/4	9.68	+79	
Abbey Sts May 9%	04	103 1/8	9.74	+14	
Abbey Tsy Aug 6	99	99 1/2	8.94	+69	
Abbey Tsy Aug 8	83	89	9.32	+89	

## Yen Straights

Issuer	Cm	Mkt	Price	Yld	Spd	Trsy
Auto Feb	5	93	104%	4.85	-	-
Auto Feb	5	93	102%	4.62	-	-
Auto Nov	5	4%	103%	5.38	+10	-
Auto Nov	4%	97	103.5%	5.74	+10	-
Airlines Apr	6	96	100%	5.36	-	-
Airlines Apr	5	98	104%	4.34	+10	-
Airlines Feb	5	98	105%	5.59	+10	-
Airlines Feb	5	98	104%	5.61	+10	-
Airlines Oct	6	95	113	4.49	+10	-
Airlines Oct	6	95	117%	4.69	+10	-
Airlines Sep	5	94	105%	5.82	+10	-

[illegible]**NASDAQ NATIONAL MARKET**

**Consolidated trading for week ended Friday, Aug. 5.**

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close of trading Friday, Aug. 5:

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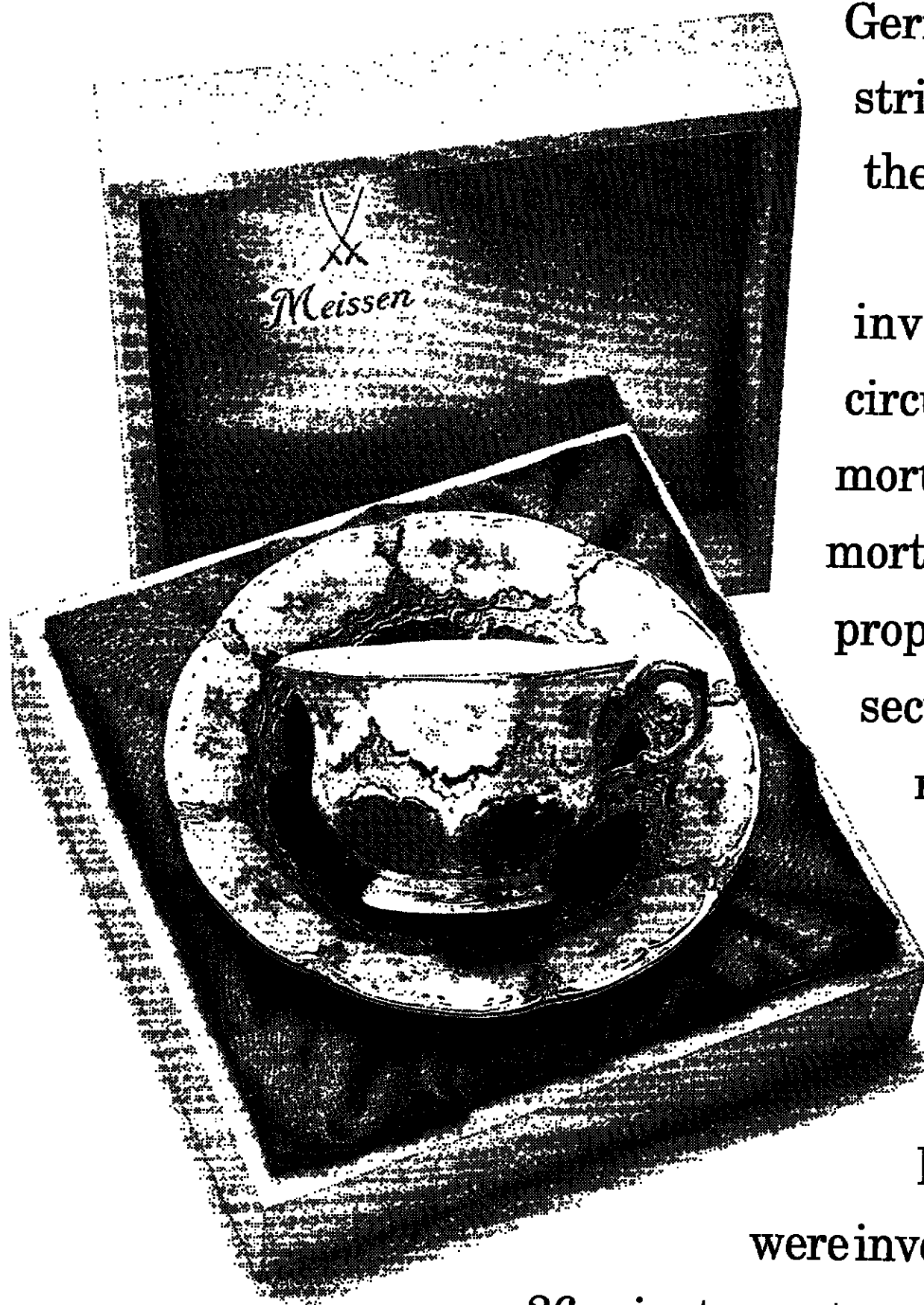
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# THE GERMAN PFANDBRIEF

## SOLID VALUE FROM THE GROUND UP

If German quality – like Meissen fine porcelain – is your cup of tea, we suggest you spend your next break looking into German Pfandbriefe. Accounting for about 40% of the vast fixed-interest securities market in Germany, Pfandbriefe generally provide higher yields than German Treasury bonds (Bunds). And thanks to the strict legislation of Germany's Mortgage Bank Act, they are just as safe.



This legislation is designed to ensure that investors receive a full return of principal in all circumstances. Pfandbriefe are bonds used to refinance mortgages or public loans. The bonds are covered by mortgages with an upper lending limit of 60% of the property's conservatively estimated value, or by public-sector loans. They must always carry backing of separate funds with at least matching yields and maturities. Moreover, all Pfandbrief issues are monitored by a state-appointed trustee. Issuing banks are fully liable for each issue.

These and other safety features of the system help explain why at year-end 1993, DM 1 trillion were invested in outstanding Pfandbriefe, of which Germany's 26 private mortgage banks accounted for DM 603 billion. As for quality, no investor has ever failed to receive 100% repayment of a Pfandbrief held to maturity. Not bad for an idea that goes back 225 years.

German Pfandbriefe are officially quoted on German stock exchanges. Issuers actively maintain a well-functioning secondary market.

## WHEN THERE'S NO SUBSTITUTE FOR QUALITY.

### GERMANY'S MORTGAGE BANKS

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DEUTSCHE CENTRALBODENKREDIT-AG, KÖLN  
BAYERISCHE HANDELSBANK AG, MÜNCHEN

WESTHYP, DORTMUND  
BERLIN HYP, BERLIN  
SÜDDEUTSCHE BODENKREDITBANK AG, MÜNCHEN  
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HAMBURGHYP, HAMBURG  
WÜRTTEMBERGER HYPO, STUTTGART  
NÜRNBERGHYP, NÜRNBERG  
HYPOTHEKENBANK IN ESSEN AG, ESSEN  
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BFG-HYPOTHEKENBANK AG, FRANKFURT  
WL-BANK, MÜNSTER  
HYPOTHEKENBANK IN BERLIN AG, BERLIN



## New International Bond Issues

Compiled by Laurence Desvillettes

Issuer	Amount (millions)	Mat.	Coups	Price	Yield	Terms
<b>Floating Rate Notes</b>						
Argentina	\$100	1997	1%	99.39	—	Over 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.45% (JP. Morgan Securities).
Bank Dagang Negara	\$165	2001	1.25	99.32	—	Over 6-month Libor. Redeemable in 1999. Fees 0.75% (JP. Morgan Securities Asia).
Export-Import Bank of Korea	\$200	1999	0.35	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20% (Denominations \$250,000). (RCS Asia).
National Bank of Hungary	\$250	1999	1%	98.43	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.50% (Solomon Brothers Int'l).
TPI Polne	\$100	1999	1%	100	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.80% (Chase Manhattan Bank).
Allgemeine Hypothek Bank	DM 200	1997	libor	100.10	—	Interest will be the 3-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20% (Commerzbank).
Caisse Centrale de Cr�dit Immobilier	DM 175	1999	1%	100.10	—	Over 6-month Libor. Noncallable. Fees 0.20% (WestLB).
De Nationale Investeringsbank	Y 10,000	1998	2.30	100	—	Interest will be a fixed 2.30% until Nov. 1996, 0.40 over 6-month Libor until Nov. 1998 and 0.40 over 3-month Libor thereafter. Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Nichtincluden Int'l).
<b>Fixed-Coupons</b>						
Bank Nederlandse Gemeenten	\$200	1997	6%	103.00	99.30	Redeemable at 99%. Noncallable. Fees 1.00% (Swiss Bank Corp.).
Boyerische Vereinsbank Finance	\$200	1997	6%	101.05	99.25	Redeemable at 99.75. Noncallable. Fees 1.00% (Swiss Bank Corp.).
Grand Metropolitan Investment Corp.	\$200	1999	7%	100.01	—	Redeemable at 98.45. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to \$600 million. Fees 1.00% (Solomon Brothers Int'l).
Tjwi Kimia Int'l Finance	\$200	2001	13%	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (CS First Boston).
European Investment Bank	DM 750	2000	6%	101.25	99.40	Noncallable. Fees 1.00% (Deutsche Bank).
Helaba	€100	2004	9%	101.07	—	Redeemable at 99.47. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Denominations €10,000). (Solomon Brothers Int'l).
Abbey National Treasury Services	€1,450,000	1997	10.75	101.34	100.30	Noncallable. Fees 1.00% (Swiss Bank Corp.).
ABN-Amro Bank	€500	2002	7%	100	99.50	Redeemable at 99.30. Noncallable. Fees 1% (ABN-Amro Bank).
General Electric Capital Corp.	€100	1998	7%	101.28	99.50	Redeemable at 99.28. Noncallable. Fees 1.00% (Barclays de Zotte Weid).
Canadian Global Funding Corp.	€150	2004	10%	101.25	100.35	Redeemable at 99.77. Noncallable. Fungible with outstanding issue, raising total amount to €325 million. Fees 2% (Pembury Bank).
Int'l Finance Corp.	€300	2000	zero	60.65	99.50	Redeemable at 99.33. Yield 9.03%. Noncallable. Proceeds \$179 million. Fees 1.00% (Deutsche Bank).
Rabobank Nederland	€150	1998	8%	101.40	100.35	Redeemable at par. Noncallable. Fees 1.00% (Wood Gundy).
Rabobank Nederland	€125	2004	9%	103.40	—	Redeemable at 102%. Noncallable. Fees 2% (Wood Gundy).
Australian Industry Development Corp.	A\$100	2004	9%	100.65	97.75	Noncallable. Fees 2.00% (Pembury Bank).
National Australia Bank	A\$100	1999	9%	101.82	99.60	Noncallable. Fees 2% (Barclays de Zotte Weid).
Overseas Treasury Corp.	A\$100	1997	4%	91.36	—	Seasonally. Noncallable. Fees 1.00%. Denominations A\$10,000. (Nomura Int'l).
Alberici	Y 10,000	1997	3.20	100.20	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. (Merrill Lynch Int'l).
Hydro-Quebec	Y 10,000	1997	3%	100	—	Noncallable. Fees not disclosed. Denominations 100 million yen. (Solomon Brothers Int'l).
New South Wales Treasury Corp.	Y 10,000	1997	3.20	100.15	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Int'l).
State Bank of New South Wales	Y 10,000	2000	4.30	100.25	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.25%. (Nomura Int'l).
Sweden	Y 100,000	1996	2.50	99.99	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.20%. (Nomura Int'l).
Treasury Corp. of Victoria	Y 10,000	1997	3.20	100.15	—	Noncallable. Fees 0.15%. Denominations 100 million yen. (Nomura Int'l).
<b>Equity-Linked</b>						
Banco de Galicia y Buenos Aires XR	\$130	2002	7%	100	—	Seasonally. Callable at par in 1997. Convertible at \$1.625 pesos per share, a 20.31% premium, and of 1 peso per dollar. Fees 2.00% (Goldman Sachs Int'l).
Kowalski Heavy Industries	Y 20,000	1998	5%	100	—	Noncallable. Convertible at 459 yen per share. Fees 2.00% (Nomura Int'l).

## WORLD STOCKS IN REVIEW

Via Agency France-Press

## Amsterdam

Amsterdam ended the week's session nearly unchanged, with the EOE index at 419.67 points. Chemicals firm Akzo Nobel ended higher at 219.70 after a bout of profit-taking Thursday. Unilever rose 1.10 to 196, a week before publishing its half-year results.

## Frankfurt

The DAX index of 30 leading German issues closed higher, bolstered by a return of dealers to the market, although late profit-taking dampened the week's gains.

The DAX ended at 2,184.76 points, up 1.78 percent on the previous week, amid calm bond and currency markets, bullish earnings and economic data.

Chemical shares prospered before expected strong half-year results due later this month. BASF moved ahead 9.40 Deutsche marks to 325.80 DM. Bayer put on 8.50 DM to end at 369.30 DM and Hoechst gained 9.80 DM to finish at 354.60 DM.

## Hong Kong

Hong Kong stock prices surged 1.26 percent on strong overseas buying, with the Hang Seng Index gaining 119.40 points to close at 9,602.21 on Friday.

Average daily volume totaled 4,493 billion Hong Kong dollars (\$576 million), up from 3.99 billion dollars last week.

Property giant Cheung Kong gained 40 cents, to 38.30 dollars. Hongkong Land rose 95 cents, to 21.45 dollars, while Hongkong Bank added 2.75 dollars at 95.75 dollars.

The utility company China Electric fell one dollar at 39.60 dollars, but Hongkong Electric gained 10 cents at 23.50 dollars and Hongkong Telecom rose 40 cents at 15.80 dollars.

## London

The London Stock Market enjoyed a respite from interest rate fears last week, shooting up briefly before profit-taking and rising U.S. unemployment figures Friday dampened the surge.

The Financial Times-Stock Exchange 100-share index ended

## Paris

Paris, still caught up in expectations of interest rate increases, shrugged off some of those fears last week, as the market rose 1.5 percent, with the CAC-40 finishing at 2,107.07 points.

The boost left the key index having clawed back all but 7.1 percent of total losses for the year so far, and dealers think the rises were generally set to continue.

Dealers now have their eyes fixed on upcoming half-year returns, with the INSEE forecasting optimistic for the months to come.

## Milan

Milan share index, Mibtel, ended the week 1.14 percent lower at 11,168 points in this directionless trading.

The market was disappointed that Prime Minister's Silvio Berlusconi's speech to parliament lacked a concrete response to his perceived conflict of interests as head of government and of the Fininvest group.

Reports over an inquiry in the United States on the Parretti/MGM affair, in which Fininvest is allegedly implicated, only aggravated the pessimistic mood on the bourse, dealers said.

Fiat slid 1.56 percent, while Olivetti dropped 3.63 percent over the week's session.

## Zurich

The Swiss Performance Index rose 16.4 points last week in moderate trading to end at 1,726.23.

The most significant news was the 27.9 percent annual fall in UBS half-year profits to 929 million Swiss francs, reported Friday. The bank's share rose 34 francs to 1,150.

Swiss Bank Corp. and Credit Suisse, which will announce half-year results in the coming days, both lost ground. Swiss Bank Corp. closed the session down 9 at 399 and Credit Suisse lost 7 to 564.

## Singapore

Trading on the Stock Exchange of Singapore put up a

strong performance last week as traders brushed aside speculation of a U.S. interest rate rise and looked forward to bullish half-year reports by local blue-chip stocks.

The key market indicator, the Straits Times Industrial Index registered a 66.70 point gain to close at 2,273.12. Malaysian finance counter index hydraulic was the most active for the week with volume of 41.65 million shares followed by Tan Chong, which recorded a volume of 33.78 million units.

Mulpha International with 29.66 million shares and Proton with 29.35 million units followed close behind.

## Japan

Share prices rebounded on the Tokyo Stock Exchange last week, with a moderate recovery in export-oriented issues following the yen's retreat against the dollar.

The Nikkei Stock Average of 225 selected issues in the first section rose 72.31 points or 0.4 percent to 20,521.70 points after falling 13.50 points the previous week.

Average daily value of transactions slumped last week's 281.58 billion yen (\$2.8 billion) to 262.96 billion yen.

Dealers said they would track Japan-U.S. trade talk developments because they could disturb the dollar's stabilization.

Electronics makers gained. Sony rose 30 yen to 5,900 yen and Matsushita Electric Industries surged 120 yen to 1,760 yen. Hitachi jumped 35 yen to 1,000 yen on news the electronics giant had announced an agreement to merge with its sales subsidiary.

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## Treasury Refunding Could Be a Hard Sell

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NEW YORK — Treasury prices are likely to be on shaky ground this week as the market braces for another increase in interest rates by the Federal Reserve Board and absorbs supply from the Treasury's quarterly refunding auctions.

After the government reported strong job growth for July on Friday, bond

## U.S. CREDIT MARKETS

prices plunged and analysts were almost unanimous in their assessment that the Fed would raise rates soon to head off inflation that might accompany quick economic growth.

Those expectations for a rate rise are likely to dampen retail interest in the Treasury's sale of about \$40 billion in notes and bonds as part of its quarterly refunding.

Potential buyers also will be wary of government reports due this week, in-

cluding data on retail sales and producer and consumer prices for July. Some economists said they thought the July inflation readings could be the highest so far this year, reflecting the impact of rising commodities prices.

Given the uncertainty facing the market, particularly about Fed monetary policy, "I would suspect we have to do a little more on the downside before we can bring in a lot of interest in bidding on the auctions," said Barbara Kenworthy, a portfolio manager at Prudential Investment Advisers.

Traders generally expect the Fed to raise interest rates by a quarter of a percentage point when the policy-setting Federal Open Market Committee meets on Aug. 16. But some said they expected the Fed to move earlier and by a larger amount.

Ms. Kenworthy said a half-percentage-point increase would reassure the market about the Fed's commitment to fighting inflation. She said she would

prefer to get the tightening out of the way on Monday, before the refunding sales begin Tuesday.

"The last thing the market wants to do is go into the bidding process without knowing what the Fed will do," she said.

Later in the week, after the Treasury has sold 3- and 10-year notes, the economic news will start arriving.

Kevin Logan, chief economist at Swiss Bank Corp., said the inflation numbers may present a problem for the bond market. He said he expected a 0.3-percentage point increase in producer prices for July, due out Thursday, and a 0.4-percentage point rise in the July consumer price index, to be released Friday. Those would be the highest levels seen since February, and Mr. Logan said those readings would add to expectations for a Fed rate increase.

But the outlook for this was not uniformly gloomy. Some analysts said the bond market's drop on Friday may have cheapened prices enough to allow the

auctions to go fairly smoothly. The yield on the benchmark 30-year Treasury bond rose to 7.55 percent Friday from 7.39 percent the previous week.

Stuart Hoffman, chief economist at PNC Bank Corp., predicted the refunding auctions would come close to current yields. He said the sell-off on Friday partly reflected positioning before the auctions.

Jerry Zukowski, an economist at PaineWebber Inc., said he expected decent demand at the auctions and said the bond market had still not completely shaken off the bullish undertones that generated recent retail buying interest.

"I think there are people who think it's safe to buy here and I think some will do so," he said.

Mr. Zukowski noted that the market has had a tendency recently to reverse its losses on employment reports and said some participants may be counting on that pattern.

(Knight-Ridder, Bloomberg)

## Texas Takes Advantage of La Frontera Ampliando

By Allen R. Myerson

New York Times Service

DALLAS — M.G. (Buddy) Herring Jr., a shopping center developer based here, remembers just how he reacted about five years ago whenever anyone mentioned Mexico. "We didn't even think about it," he said, sweeping his right arm in front of him as if fending off someone trying to serve him an unfamiliar, overspiced dish. "We had enough opportunities in the United States."

Now an easel in his conference room holds a map of Mexico, with orange adhesive dots on León, Torreón, Chihuahua and Monterrey. He is so busy building shopping centers in these cities and making plans for more that he no longer even bothers with the United States.

When Mr. Herring boards his flights to Mexico, usually every week, he is joined by others whose awakening has been as sudden.

Call it the broadening border, or *la frontera ampliando*. Cities hundreds of miles from the Rio Grande are acting more and more like border towns.

Nowhere in the United States is this more evident than in Texas. Here, astride the rail and highway routes to Mexico's major cities, the North American Free Trade Agreement has advanced a grand business alliance

that was already well under way. Mexico has been lowering its trade and investment barriers since the late 1980s and Texans were among the first to notice.

Business people in El Paso and Laredo, Texas, Ciudad Juárez, Mexico, and other border cities are no strangers to crossing the Rio Grande. Now, their counterparts in Houston, Dallas, Chihuahua and Monterrey are opening offices far to the north or south, studying new languages and trying earnestly to adapt to foreign ways.

Next, they want to redraw the region's maps, with new Tex-Mex highways, railways, even waterways.

Last year, Texas shipped \$20.4 billion worth of goods to Mexico, 49 percent of the total U.S. exports to that country and more than three times as much as any other state.

Next came California, with \$6.5 billion, followed by Arizona, Michigan, Illinois and New York. Although these Commerce Department figures might favor Texas slightly by including some goods made elsewhere but only stored in the state, few trade specialists doubt that Texas is the overwhelming leader.

"The impact of Mexican trade on the American economy divides the United States neatly in two: Texas and every-

where else," said William A. Orme Jr., the author of "Continental Shift: Free Trade and the New North America."

He said commerce between Texas and Mexico was concentrated along one path: "The Dallas-Monterrey axis is what this is all about."

Dallas has the bankers, lawyers, consultants and financiers, as well as the rails, highways and airports, to speed Mexican commerce. Monterrey, 578 miles south in the state of Nuevo León, offers Mexico's largest manufacturers and a determination to face north no matter what the directives from Mexico City.

Business people in these swarming cities should know that a company across the border probably covets their customers.

Cinemark USA Inc., based in Dallas, has battled Mexico's most powerful labor union and other movie houses to give Monterrey, and Mexico, its first chain of multiscreen theaters.

A Monterrey-based upstart airline, Aeropercentivo, has started a fare war to Houston with Continental Airlines Inc. Among its weapons: beverage carts stocked, at least initially, with free Chivas Regal Scotch, Bacardi 1873 Solera rum and Souza Commemorative tequila.

The Dallas-Monterrey axis also runs through San Antonio,

the largest city in the United States with a Hispanic majority. Laredo, and Nuevo Laredo, Mexico, the busiest customs posts on the border. A parallel, coastal axis includes Houston, with its port and many oil service companies that are increasingly busy in Mexico.

But if San Antonio and Houston are finding that their well-developed skills in courting Mexican business are now having a greater payoff, it is Dallas, farther north, that has shown the most startling turn from ignoring Mexico to embracing it.

Dallas, a metropolitan area of 3.9 million people, has earnestly sought recognition as a world-class city. The city's promoters tout its direct flights to Paris, London and Frankfurt, with no contaminating stops in New York required.

About five years ago, a consulting firm delicately suggested that Dallas might find it easier to cultivate ties with Mexico than with Asia or Europe. The idea aroused more amusement than immediate action.

Wealthy Mexicans are still far more likely to have houses in Houston or San Antonio than Dallas, and race relations here remain sore.

But as the home of some world-class dealmakers, Dallas and neighboring Fort Worth al-

ways have an eye for successful new markets.

While Dallas is the home of the trade agreement's leading opponent, Ross Perot, even Mr. Perot's computer services company searched late last year, without much success, for business in Monterrey.

Dallas's economic growth is once again outstripping the rest of the country, and many here credit the opening of Mexico's markets to the region's electronics and industrial supplies, and, increasingly, its business services and consumer goods.

Neiman Marcus Group, with its operations based here, has just made plans to issue its first catalogue for Mexico, and J.C. Penney Co., in nearby Plano, will open its first Mexican store, in Monterrey, next year.

Texas and Nuevo León are joining in business research and trade missions, and issuing brochures entitled "Vacaciones en Dos Naciones," or "Two Nation Vacation."

Just last week, the Mexican secretary of commerce, Jaime Serra Puche, came to the Dallas World Trade Center to seek investments and push exports.

Mayor Steve Bartlett handed him a key to the city and a string tie with a Dallas bolo clip, saying, "We in Dallas have staked our economic future on NAFTA."

## Unilever Fires Back As Soap War Rages

Bloomberg Business News

LONDON — Unilever Group, which last week complained to regulatory authorities about claims made about its new laundry detergent in a rival's advertisements, went on the offensive with its own series of ads Sunday.

In full-page newspaper advertisements, Unilever went so far as to repeat its competitor's allegation — that its new Persil Power detergent eats holes in some fabrics — to try to slap it down.

Unilever said it asked independent test institutes, which it did not name, to compare Persil Power — known as Omo Powder in the rest of Europe — with another leading concentrated powder, which it also did not identify.

"They found no visible signs of fabric damage with either product," the Unilever advertisements said. They added that British families already have done "over 50 million washes" with Persil Power "and they're coming back for more."

A week earlier, its U.S. rival, Procter & Gamble Co., blanketed British newspapers with ads claiming that laundry detergents with so-called accelerators that contain manganese damage fabrics even if the amount of the accelerator was low.

Several newspapers also ran news articles, illustrated with photos of ruined underwear and curtains, that appeared to support Procter & Gamble's assertion.

Neither Persil Power nor Omo were mentioned in Procter & Gamble's ads, but both were promoted heavily on the basis

of just such a manganese accelerator, which lets detergents work better in cooler water.

Unilever filed a complaint against Procter & Gamble with Britain's Advertising Standards Authority last week, alleging it had made claims "that cannot be substantiated."

Procter & Gamble, however, is undaunted, running advertisements for its Fairy brand of detergent asserting its product's safety.

The ad was illustrated with a photo of a pair of tattered boxer shorts that allegedly were ruined by being washed with a "leading non-bio (detergent) with accelerator."

**Incomet Plans Buyback**  
Incomet Inc. plans to buy back as many as 1 million shares of its stock on the open market, Bloomberg Business News reported from Woodland Hills, California.

At Friday's closing price of \$9.50, the move could cost the telecommunications company almost \$10 million. Yet the company had just \$2 million in cash on June 30, less than half the \$5.5 million owed in accounts payable and accrued expenses.

## Euromarkets At A Glance

Euromarkets	Aug. 29	Yr. high	Yr. low
U.S. 3-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
U.S. 6-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
U.S. 1-year term	7.25	7.25	6.50
French 3-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
German 3-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
Italian 3-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
Spanish 3-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
U.K. 3-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
U.K. 6-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
U.K. 1-year term	7.25	7.25	6.50
Yen 3-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
Yen 6-month term	7.25	7.25	6.50
Yen 1-year term	7.25	7.25	6.50

Source: Luxembourg Stock Exchange

## Weekly Sales

Commodity	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31
Grain	7500	7500	7500
Oil	7500	7500	7500
Metals	7500	7500	7500
Textiles	7500	7500	7500
Chemicals	7500	7500	7500
Food	7500	7500	7500
Other	7500	7500	7500
Total	7500	7500	7500

Source: European Clearing

## Libor Rates

Commodity	Aug. 29	Aug. 30	Aug. 31
U.S. 3-month	7.25	7.25	7.25
U.S. 6-month	7.25	7.25	7.25
U.S. 1-year	7.25	7.25	7.25
Yen 3-month	7.25	7.25	7.25
Yen 6-month	7.25	7.25	7.25
Yen 1-year	7.25	7.25	7.25

Source: London Bank, Reuters



## Scientists Aim To Launch Media Highway in India

NEW DELHI — Scientists are working on an information highway aimed at linking 70 cities across the country by next March, the Press Trust of India said Sunday.

The highway will be superimposed on an existing satellite-based computer network run by the National Informatics Network connecting 15 towns, the news agency said.

"It will be India's first information highway with multimedia capabilities in which audio, video and graphics can be transferred," NICNET Director-General N. Seshagiri was quoted as saying.

Mr. Seshagiri said corporations, research centers, educational institutions and exporters could use the highway services, which would include data and large-file transfers, electronic data interchanges and video-conference capabilities.

## FUNDS: Conflicts and Risks Taint Amateurs' Haven

Continued from Page 7

money in a Vietnam gold concern formed by his company and Robert M. Friedland, a promoter affiliated with other companies whose stocks Mr. Stephens' fund has bought.

The issue of potential conflicts of interest has dominated the mutual fund world recently. Regulators and fund executives have focused on whether personal investments by fund managers have conflicted with their duties to their shareholders.

The Securities and Exchange Commission will soon release the results of a review of the personal investments of managers at a sampling of funds. The review was undertaken after reports last year of fund managers investing privately in deals promoted by a broker from whom they had bought stocks for their funds.

But many situations suggest that the potential for conflicts extends beyond what fund managers do with their own money and into questions of how they spend shareholders' money.

Conflicts of interest seem to be rare in the mutual fund industry. But the Investment Company Institute, the mutual fund trade group in Washington, has been quick to recognize the threat to the industry's reputation posed by conflicts.

The institute has urged fund companies to adopt stiff restrictions on personal trading by fund managers. And its leaders are blunt about the standards they expect fund companies to maintain.

"A mutual fund manager stands in a fiduciary relationship to the investors, and has to make all decisions solely in their best interest," said Paul Stevens, the general counsel of the institute. "If an investment is influenced by anything extraneous to that, it could expose the fund manager to substantial liabilities."

"The law is very clear, and if someone is doing that sort of thing, they're in a position where the SEC could come down on them like a ton of bricks."

Arthur Levitt Jr., the chairman of the Securities and Exchange Commission, was equally direct. "There are obviously opportunities for an abuse of power," he said. "I regard this as being of the utmost gravity. Anything which creates a diminution of public confidence in the marketplace must be eliminated."

"I'm not going to get sidetracked by legal interpretations of what constitutes a conflict. If it appears bad, and smells bad, and looks bad, they better attack it and eliminate it. And if they don't, we will."

The risk that fund managers would get too cozy with those whose stocks they buy has been part of the American fund industry since its inception in the early 1920s.

## The Week Ahead: World Economic Calendar, Aug. 8-12

A schedule of this week's economic and financial events compiled for the International Herald Tribune by Bloomberg Business News.

### Asia-Pacific

Aug. 8 Sydney Reserve Bank of Australia releases money supply data for June.

Aug. 11 Canberra Employment data for July. Forecast: Jobless rate to fall to 9.8 percent; employment to grow by 15,000.

Aug. 12 Hong Kong Government releases half-year business prospects survey for June 1994.

Aug. 12 Tokyo Monthly economic report for July released by the Economic Planning Agency.

Aug. 12 Tokyo Ministry of Finance releases July trade balance figures.

Aug. 12 Tokyo Bank of Japan announces July wholesale price index.

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Aug. 8 London June consumer credit. Forecast: 5375 million.

Aug. 8 London July producer price input. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent.

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Aug. 8 London July producer price total. Forecast: Up 0.2 percent in month, up 2.0 percent in year.

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Aug. 8 London July producer price total. Forecast: Up 0







# MONDAY SPORTS

## Games Conclude With Odd Winners

**ST. PETERSBURG** — The U.S. women's basketball team beat France, 87-63, on Sunday to win its first major championship in four years as the Goodwill Games came to a close.

China defeated Russia, 96-76, for the bronze medal.

Lisa Leslie scored a team-high 18 points for the Americans, while Catherine Melain led France with 16.

The United States led from the start and had a 39-19 advantage at the half. The closest the French came in the second half was a 17-point margin.

The U.S. team's first gold medal since the 1990 world championships helped make up for a disappointing third place finish at the world championships in June in Australia.

At the wrap-up press conference, TBS chairman Ted Turner got a vase from one Russian journalist for having the "best smile of the games," a notable achievement considering Turner lost millions of dollars staging them.

And at the figure skating exhibition, awards were handed

out for all sorts of novel achievements.

Russian pairs skater Evgenia Shishkova was named "most beautiful skater." Her prize: a new car with the Goodwill Games logo painted on the hood. The car, a locally manufactured model, was driven onto the rink, where a slightly sheepish Shishkova hopped in and was driven off waving to the crowd.

French skater Marie Pierre Leray hustled onto the ice in her tennis shoes to receive a bouquet of flowers for being named the "most elegant skater."

Russian pairs gold medalist Natalia Mishkuteonok was chosen "best partner." No one, including her partner, Artur Dmitriy, was on hand to explain the criteria for winning the award. She also got flowers.

The prizes were donated by local Russian sponsors, which may explain why French heartthrob Philippe Candeloro appeared to get the short shrift of things. The pony-tailed bronze medalist was named "most popular skater," but, best as anyone could tell, all he got was a handshake.



U.S. player Ruthie Bolton-Holfield, trying to take the ball from Catherine Melain of France.

## On Capitalism's Frontier, Adventure Comes With a Pint of Irish Optimism

By Randy Harvey  
Los Angeles Times Service

**ST. PETERSBURG** — What's an Irishman like you doing in a place like this?

"That's what I keep asking myself," Frank Peyton said.

Peyton, 42, sold his bar in County Cork this year, sold goodby, temporarily, to his wife and five children and came to St. Petersburg to lose his fortune.

Actually, he doesn't have a fortune, and what he did have he doesn't plan to lose. But opening Mollie's Irish Traditional Bar on Rubenstein Street, just off Nevsky Prospect, was not about money. It was about adventure.

An adventure it has been since opening July 1. With a clientele consisting primarily of English-speaking expatriates and wealthy Russians, he serves authentic Guinness, Kilbenny and Harp on tap and is searching for an authentic-sounding Irish singer to provide entertainment.

Peyton is one of many foreign entrepreneurs who have brought their pounds, marks, francs, yen and dollars to St. Petersburg in exchange for the opportunity to explore capitalism's new frontier.

When he and other investors from Ireland began looking into the possibilities here, they found that St. Petersburg al-

ready had an assortment of restaurants (including Tex-Mex) and night clubs, a Baskin-Robbins and even an Irish bookmaker's shop. What it did not have was an Irish pub. For \$300,000, it does now.

Peyton said the most difficult thing he has had to deal with, besides homesickness, is the Russian bureaucracy.

"I've got to sign four or five different papers from four or five different people just to buy six bottles of Heineken," he said.

He also had to buy three filters from Finland to purify the tap water, which is safe to drink for locals who have built up an immunity but not for visitors. Other parasites, known as the Russian Mafia, prey on foreign business, but so far have not bothered Peyton.

"If I had known what was ahead of me, I don't think I would have done it," Peyton said. "For a younger person, it would be easier to just cut off and go for it. But the bottom line is that I'm just too old for it."

He plans to give Mollie's a year, get it up and running at a profit and then turn it over to a manager while he goes home to County Cork. But there is one more enterprise he wants to start before leaving.

"A Kentucky Fried Chicken," restaurant," he said. "I love Kentucky Fried Chicken."

## SCOREBOARD

### Major League Standings

(Through Sunday's games)

#### AMERICAN LEAGUE

East Division

New York 97 50 237 68

Baltimore 89 50 237 68

Toronto 87 50 237 68

Chicago 85 50 237 68

Seattle 83 50 237 68

West Division

Los Angeles 90 49 236 67

Oakland 88 49 236 67

Seattle 86 49 236 67

California 84 49 236 67

NATIONAL LEAGUE

East Division

Montreal 90 48 235 66

Atlanta 88 48 235 66

New York 86 48 235 66

Philadelphia 84 48 235 66

Florida 82 48 235 66

West Division

Cincinnati 89 47 234 65

Pittsburgh 87 47 234 65

St. Louis 85 47 234 65

Chicago 83 47 234 65

Los Angeles 81 47 234 65

San Francisco 79 47 234 65

San Diego 77 47 234 65

Friday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 9-0, Kansas City 8-1

Chicago 8-1, Toronto 7-0

Los Angeles 7-0, Oakland 6-1

San Francisco 6-1, Baltimore 5-0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 8-1, Montreal 7-0

St. Louis 6-1, Cincinnati 5-0

San Diego 4-1, Pittsburgh 3-0

Chicago 2-1, Florida 1-0

Philadelphia 1-0, New York 0-0

Saturday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 8-1, Kansas City 7-0

Chicago 7-1, Toronto 6-0

Los Angeles 6-1, Oakland 5-0

San Francisco 5-1, Baltimore 4-0

NATIONAL LEAGUE

Atlanta 7-1, Montreal 6-0

St. Louis 6-1, Cincinnati 5-0

San Diego 5-1, Pittsburgh 4-0

Chicago 4-1, Florida 3-0

Philadelphia 3-1, New York 2-0

Sunday's Line Scores

AMERICAN LEAGUE

Seattle 7-1, Kansas City 6-0

Chicago 6-1, Toronto 5-0

Los Angeles 5-1, Oakland 4-0

San Francisco 4-1, Baltimore 3-0

### Baseball

Tramblay (6), Guthrie (7), Anliker (9) and

Parks (10) led the U.S. team to victory.

China defeated Russia, 96-76, for the

bronze medal.

Lisa Leslie scored a team-high 18 points

for the Americans, while Catherine Melain

led France with 16.

The United States led from the start and

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No one, including her partner, Artur

Dmitriy, was on hand to explain the

criteria for winning the award. She also

got flowers.

The prizes were donated by local

Russian sponsors, which may explain why

French heartthrob Philippe Candeloro

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The pony-tailed bronze medalist was

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Tramblay (6), Guthrie (7), Anliker (9) and

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China defeated Russia, 96-76, for the

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Lisa Leslie scored a team-high 18 points

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The closest the French came in the second

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At the wrap-up press conference, TBS chair-

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journalist for having the "best smile of the

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Turner lost millions of dollars staging them.

And at the figure skating exhibition, awards

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Russian pairs skater Evgenia Shishkova

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# MONDAY SPORTS

## Pessimism Rules As Time Runs Out In Baseball Talks

NEW YORK — Baseball's stalled labor talks, broken off for the weekend after a small discussion group spent several hours debating the union's revenue-sharing suggestions, are to resume Monday with the sides as far apart as ever on the relevant issues.

Meetings are scheduled for Monday and Tuesday, but the agenda for neither includes the owners' salary cap proposal. Monday's session will cover issues other than the cap, and Tuesday's will be smaller group discussions on nonessential matters that the two sides have been exploring.

Speaking of Monday's agenda, Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief labor executive, said, "We agreed to try to get issues off the table so if we reach agreement on the core issues at the last minute we won't have the other things to settle."

That means they will get to the core issue Wednesday at the earliest.

And no matter how many side issues are disposed of, a settlement seems unlikely in time to avoid a strike, which is scheduled to begin after Thursday's games.

Five months after the owners and players first sat across from one another, the argument remains just about where it started: The owners say they need a ceiling on payrolls — a salary cap — to provide some cost certainty. The players say they won't accept one because it would mean restrictions on free agency and, ultimately, lower salaries.

"If we're not at a standstill, it's the closest thing you can get to a standstill," the union's counsel, Gene Orza, said Friday. His counterpart agreed.

"We had an interesting discussion about the economics of the game," said Ravitch. "We disagreed on all the crucial points."

The head of the union, Donald Fehr, and his staff were meeting with players across the country this weekend.

If anyone is waiting for a group of moderate owners to force a change in management's position, that was not going to happen, several owners who fit that description made that clear.

"I don't think there's any chance for success, assuming that one or more of the more moderate owners are of a mind that that should be done," Peter Angelos of the Baltimore Orioles said in a telephone interview.

"There's unity among all the owners to the effect that something has to be done. The position of the union that the status quo should remain can't be fulfilled under these circumstances."

Jerry McMorris of the Colorado Rockies said no one has approached him with a different idea.

"There's been no group meetings or discussions that I'm aware of," he said by telephone from Denver.

The Rockies stand to suffer large losses during a strike because they lead the major leagues in attendance. The Orioles' remaining home games are sold out, and Angelos said the club would lose \$10 million to \$15 million if the players strike and stay out the rest of the season.

The Orioles and the Rockies are two of the nine teams that have projected profits for this year. The others are the Yankees, Atlanta, Boston, Cleveland, Florida, Texas and Toronto.

Peter Magowan of the San Francisco Giants, like Angelos and McMorris one of the newer owners in the major leagues, also said he has heard of no movement to alter the owners' proposal.

"I do believe the owners and Dick Ravitch himself are willing to listen to any proposals," Magowan said from his home in California. "Everything isn't cut in stone. We believe the offer the owners made is a reasonable offer."

Owners, for the most part, have remained silent during the piling negotiations for a new collective bargaining agreement. Lurking in the back of the minds of some people has been the idea that owners whose clubs make money or those who simply don't want to see the game shut down would mount an effort to alter the owners' proposal enough to get an agreement with the players.

Approval of a new labor contract before a strike would require a simple majority of owners; afterward, it would take three-fourths, or 21 of the 28 clubs.

The silence of the moderates doesn't necessarily mean they all agree with the management position, said another moderate owner, who declined to be identified. It does mean, however, that they know they don't have enough strength to prevail, he said.

(WT, NYT)

## A Wise, but Wishful, Idea for Ending Baseball's Impasse

By Murray Chass  
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Peter Angelos thinks big. That's not surprising for a man who, with his partners, paid a big price — \$173 million — for the Baltimore Orioles.

Peter Angelos wants to Camdenize the major leagues. "Let's build a Camden Yards facility in every major league locale," he said, referring to the Orioles' wonderfully successful home.

To achieve his plan, he wants major league baseball to join forces with local governmental entities to build the parks. But that's a long-range project that has to wait its turn.

Before getting to ballparks, Angelos has another plan that he wants major league baseball to undertake, this one in conjunction with the players. This one, he said, would eradicate once and for all the ongoing war between the game's management and labor teams.

"I don't think salary caps and revenue sharing are the ultimate, final, permanent solution to the problems of baseball," Angelos said in a weekend telephone interview.

His idea is worth hearing and considering, especially with the two sides marching steadily toward a strike after Thursday night's games. Perhaps the idea stemmed from a comment by Mike Mussina, an economics major at Stanford University before he became a pitcher for the Orioles.

"The owners are making tons of money," Angelos quoted Mussina as saying. "I say to our side," the \$173 million man said, "if this young man, with his academic background and high level of intelligence, believes that, and we're losing \$100 million a year, we've dropped the ball. The key is to inform the players; let them really understand what the facts are financially. If baseball has a problem, let the owners prove it. The owners should put their books on the table."

But Angelos doesn't want to put the books on just any table; he wants them to be placed on a table surrounded by distinguished members of a presidential commission, a blue-ribbon panel headed by "a person perceived to have complete integrity, a member of the Supreme Court or somebody like that." Representatives of

both sides would participate, Angelos said, and major accounting firms could be hired to lend their expertise.

"Let this become a sensible, quiet, intellectual inquiry," he said. "The only way to push aside doubts is to prove it with a process that if it is proved is finished business, and we can move on to the next stage — how to establish the financial viability of baseball."

"It seems to me," he continued, "the first obligation the owners have is to prove, without any fear of refutation, that there is a \$100 million shortfall in 1994 and there will be that plus in '95. Based on what I've been shown in owners' meetings, I'm convinced there's a shortfall, a crisis, and I support the owners' position 100 percent."

"But let the chips fall where they may. If that turns out not to be the case, I'd have to reassess my position and others would, too. If it's established that losses and claims of losses are artificial, obviously there would be owners who wouldn't support the position advanced

by the owners. Then we'd have to take another road."

At least, Angelos added, the owners and the players would be done with the part of the dispute in which one side makes claims and the other dismisses them as being untrue.

The last negotiations, in 1990, produced an economic study committee that seemed to spend forever scrutinizing baseball's economic health.

"Another study committee isn't going to do anything but update those statistics," said Richard Ravitch, the owners' chief labor executive. "They'll find what we've described."

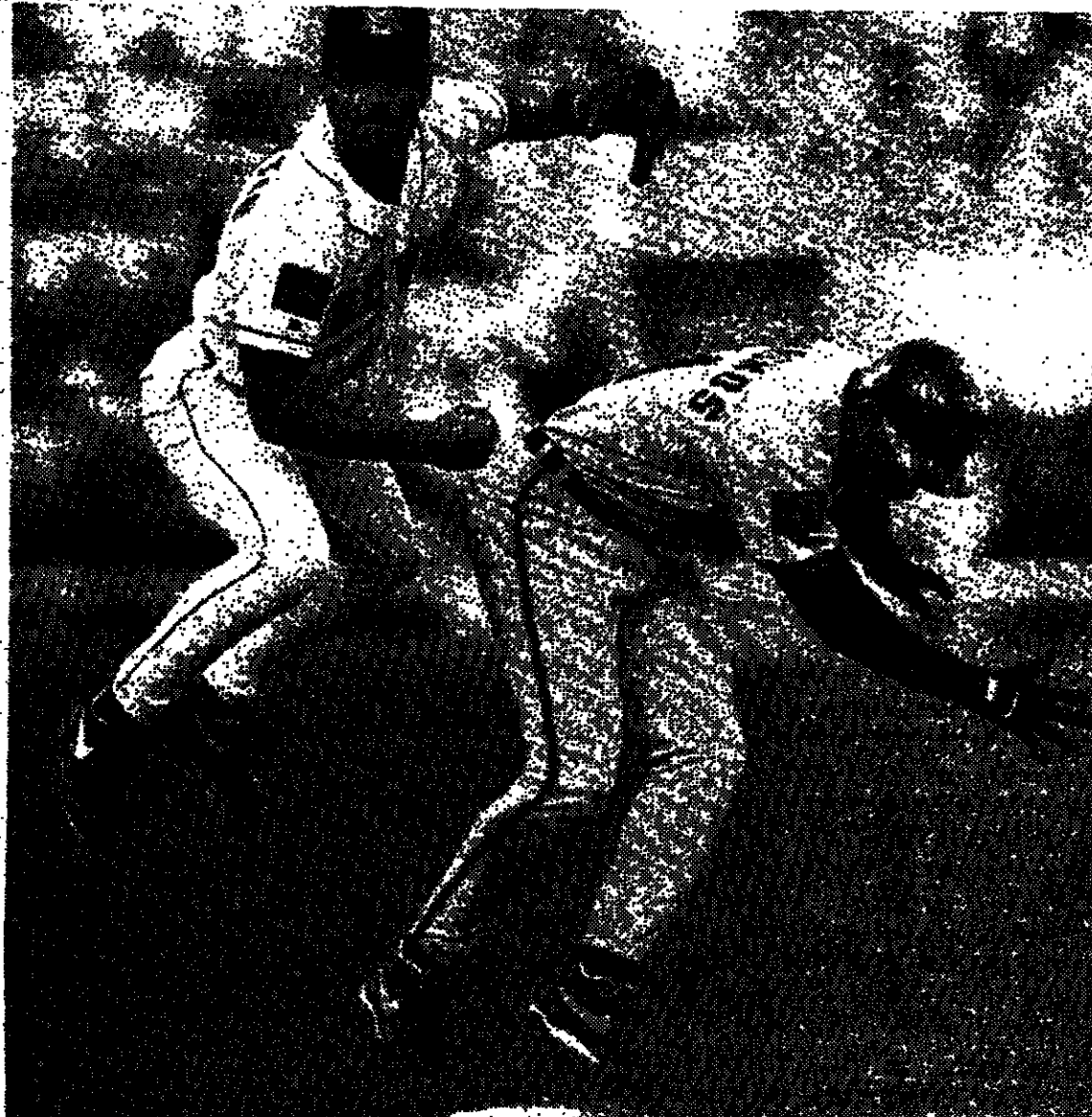
Not if the panel looked deeply enough, union officials believe. They say that the owners' books don't tell enough about the game's financial state. Fine. Let them tell the panel members where to look and what to look for to get at the truth if the truth isn't what the owners are expressing. The idea is to get to the core of the dispute and resolve it.

Angelos recognizes that his idea wouldn't be sufficient to deter the players

from walking out Friday. Ravitch said the suggestion is "a disguised way of saying once again defer dealing with the cost issue in baseball." The owners, he added, "have said unequivocally we will not defer the issue any longer."

Is a season-ending strike better? Would the owners rather have the playoffs and World Series wiped out? Would they want to take a chance that they won't start next season on time or even play? If the Angelos idea could settle the issue, as he thinks it could, the owners would benefit in the long run from agreeing not to implement their salary cap in the off-season so that the players wouldn't strike now.

Angelos's commission certainly could finish its work before the end of next season. If the owners are concerned about the economic stability of the poorer clubs, they could take the money the richer clubs would have lost during a strike — Angelos says the Orioles alone will lose \$10 million to \$15 million — and give it to their poorer brethren for 1995 in the name of revenue sharing.



Jeff Hammonds couldn't rear-arrange Jose Valentin's throw to first, but the Orioles got another shutout.

## 2 Days, 2 Doubleheaders, Indians Lose Both Openers

The Associated Press

Joe Hesketh allowed three hits in eight innings and Carlos Rodriguez went 5-for-5 and had three of Boston's six doubles Sunday as the Red Sox defeated the Cleveland Indians, 4-1, in the first game of a doubleheader in Boston.

The teams were playing their second straight doubleheader after Friday night's series opener was rained out. They split on Saturday.

Hesketh, who has won all six of his career victories against the Indians, allowed Cleveland's only run in the second on a double by Manny Ramirez and two passed balls by Rich Rowland.

Hesketh struck out seven and walked four. The only hit he allowed was Ramirez's double, a single by Kenny Lofton in the fifth and a double by Carlos Baerga in the sixth.

The Red Sox scored three runs in the fourth off Chad Ogea, who was making his first major league start.

Tigers 8, Blue Jays 7: Kirk Gibson hit a tiebreaking, two-run homer in the eighth to lift Detroit over Toronto, playing at home.

Gibson connected on a 3-0 pitch for his 23rd home run. Tony Castillo retired the first two batters in the eighth before walking Cecil Fielder, and Gibson followed with a drive to right field.

Tony Phillips led off the game with a home run and later hit his career-high 18th, and Fielder hit

his 27th home run. Paul Molitor and John Olerud hit home runs for Toronto.

In games played Saturday:

Indians 7, Red Sox 6: Dennis Martinez pitched a two-hitter and Carlos Baerga homered twice as Cleveland defeated the Red Sox to split their day-night doubleheader in Boston.

John Valentin had a career-high five hits and drove in five runs as the Red Sox won the first game, 8-4.

Martinez, who has won 10 of his last 12 decisions, allowed only a leadoff single to Ouis Nixon in the first and a two-out single by Tim Lincecum in the second. After Nachreiner's hit, he retired 19 straight batters.

Baerga hit a solo homer in the first and a three-run shot in the third off Chris Nabholz.

Cleveland's top run producer, Albert Belle, served the fifth and sixth games of his six-day, seven-game suspension Saturday for having a corked bat. The Indians are 4-2 while Belle has been out.

White Sox 16, Angels 10: In Anaheim, California, Julio

Franco's three-run homer capped a six-run 10th inning and Chicago withstood five California homers to beat the Angels.

Franco drove in five runs, giving him a career-high 97 RBIs. Frank Thomas hit his 38th homer for Chicago, which took a one-half game lead over Cleveland in the AL Central.

Mariners 11, Royals 2: Kansas City's 14-game winning streak came to a crashing end when Reggie Jefferson drove in four runs and Edgar Martinez hit a three-run homer to give Seattle the victory in Kansas City, Missouri.

The Royals' first loss since June 22 ended baseball's longest winning streak since Minnesota won 15 straight in 1991. Kansas City began its run trailing by 9½ games in the AL Central, but sweeps of Chicago, Minnesota and Oakland has helped the Royals move back into the playoff race.

Twins 10, Yankees 4: Kirby Puckett reached 100 RBIs faster than any Minnesota player ever, as the Twins stopped New York's eight-game winning streak in Minneapolis.

Puckett, Kent Hrbek, Shane Mack and Pedro Munoz homered for the Twins. Paul O'Neill connected for the Yankees, who had won 10 in a row on the road.

Puckett drove in three runs, giving him 101 RBIs. He reached 100 RBIs for the third time in his career, and did it this year in his 104th game. Harmon Killebrew accomplished the feat in 106 games in 1969, the previous fastest in team history.

Orioles 5, Brewers 0: Arthur Rhodes pitched his second straight shutout, a five-hitter, as visiting Baltimore continued its recent run of shutouts, defeating Milwaukee. Rhodes struck out three and walked five in his third complete game. The Orioles have had four shutouts in their past six games.

Atleties 6, Rangers 4: In Oakland, California, Terry Steinbach's triple scored the go-ahead run and highlighted a five-run eighth inning as the Athletics rallied to beat Texas.

Steinbach, who also drove in the winning run in a 5-4 victory Friday night, hit a two-run triple off reliever Tom Henke.

With the Rangers leading, 4-1, going into the bottom of the eighth, Rickey Henderson hit a leadoff single off reliever Darren Oliver, went to second on Stan Javier's single and stole third base. After Henke came in, both runners scored on Ruben Sierra's single to make it 4-3.

Tigers 3, Blue Jays 2: Cecil Fielder and Tony Phillips homered for Detroit, as the Tigers topped the Blue Jays in Toronto.

Mike Moore gave up two runs on eight hits over seven innings. He struck out one and walked three to help the Tigers end a three-game losing streak.

## Texas Fans Make Stink Over These 'Refried'

Los Angeles Times Service

The Ballpark in Arlington, the Texas Rangers' \$189 million stadium that opened last April, stinks.

And the stench seems to be most intense near the best seats. "It's so bad, it makes you want to check yourself every now and then," said a fan, Tom Malaise.

Officials found the problem: The residue of thousands of hot dogs, mustard, relish, onions, mayonnaise, beer, etc., gets washed into storm drains and rots in the Texas heat.

For the time being, the Rangers have taped over the floor drains in each section. Later, an exhaust system will be installed to blow the gases out of the drains.

(WT, NYT)

## On Hill's 16th Victory, Expos Keep Rolling

The Associated Press

Ken Hill became the National League's first 16-game winner and the visiting Montreal Expos beat the Philadelphia Phillies, 6-4, winning their third in a row to lead the major leagues with a 71-39 record.

Moises Alou tripled, doubled and singled and drove in two runs for the Expos. John Kruk went 2-for-4 with two RBIs as the Phillies lost their fourth straight at home.

Hill pitched seven-plus innings and allowed four runs and seven hits.

The score was tied 3-3 going into the seventh when Montreal's Lou Frazier beat out a RBI double off the top of the center-field fence.

Marlins 2, Mets 0: Ryan Bowen, making his first start in nearly three months, allowed just two hits in 7½ innings and scored the game's first run, leading Florida past New York.

Bowen, activated from the disabled list late Saturday and starting for the first time since May 9, struck out six and walked four before running into trouble in the eighth.

With one out, pinch-hitter Fernando Vina reached on first baseman Greg Colbrunn's fielding error. After Jose Viz-

caino walked, Bowen was lifted for Yorkis Perez who struck out Todd Hundley and Joe Orsulak to end the threat.

The Mets, limited to three hits, did not get a runner to

third base and were 0-for-8 with runners in scoring position.

Colbrunn gave the Marlins a 2-0 lead in the ninth with a one-out homer, his fifth.

Reds 3, Braves 2: Kevin Mitchell hit his 30th homer, one of three by Cincinnati, and Pete Schourek pitched seven strong innings to lead the Reds, playing at home, over Atlanta.

Montreal's victory in Philadelphia ensured that Atlanta will be in second place in the NL East, trailing the Expos, on the players' Aug. 12 strike date.

Schourek allowed three hits over seven innings, including Mike Kelly's solo homer, to help the Reds keep sole possession of first place in the NL Central.

Mitchell, Barry Larkin and Brian Dorsett hit solo homers off Kent Mercker.

Padres 5, Cubs 1: In Chicago, Tony Gwynn, baseball's leading hitter, went 3-for-5 Sunday to lift San Diego to victory over Chicago. Gwynn hit a

solo homer, an RBI double and a single, posting his 52nd multi-hit game and raising his average to .392, both tops in the NL.

Scott Livingstone went 4-for-5 to lead the Padres' 17-hit attack.

In games played Saturday:

Astros 8, Giants 7: Jeff Bagwell hit his 39th homer, a three-run shot, and Houston held off visiting San Francisco for its fifth straight win.

Matt Williams hit his major league-leading 42nd home run as San Francisco lost its fifth straight.

A day after setting Astros' single-season records for homers, RBIs and extra-base hits, Bagwell struck again. His home run in the third inning gave him a major league-leading 115 RBIs and increased his career-best hitting streak to 16 games.

Cubs 7, Padres 1: Frank Castillo pitched a six-hitter as Chicago, playing at home, beat error-prone San Diego. Castillo was within one out of his first major league shutout but gave up three straight singles. Rick Wilkins went 3-for-4 with a homer for the Cubs, who ended a four-game losing streak. Wilkins hit his seventh homer with one out in the first.

Expos 4, Phillies 3: In Philadelphia, Wil Cordero scored from third base on a slow grounder to the mound in the 11th inning, as Montreal won.

John Kruk's two-run homer in the ninth tied it for the Phillies, but Montreal came back.

Cordero opened the 11th by hitting a high bounce to reliever Doug Jones, who threw wildly past first for a two-base error.

Braves 2, Reds 1: Greg Maddux allowed just three hits in eight innings and David Justice homered off Jose Rijo as Atlanta won in Cincinnati.

Maddux allowed just two balls hit out of the infield — none after the second inning — by the National League's top-hitting team and lowered his major league-leading ERA to 1.63.

Cardinals 6, Pirates 3: Visiting St. Louis worked over reliever Dan Miceli in a four-run eighth inning, capped by Luis Alicea's three-run double, and beat Pittsburgh, for the third straight victory since losing 10 of 11.

Marlins 4, Mets 3: In New York, Jeff Conine hit a three-run double in a four-run fifth inning and Florida held on to defeat the Mets for its fourth victory in five games.

Kurt Abbott went 4-for-4 for the Marlins.

## SIDELINES

### Caniggia Leaving Roma for Benfica

ROME (Reuters) — Argentine attacker Claudio Caniggia, who recently returned to soccer after a 13-month drug ban, is set to join Portugal's Benfica from AS Roma, Italy's ANSA news agency reported on Sunday.

• Bebeto, who scored three goals in the World Cup, has followed Brazilian teammate Romario's lead and left his club, Deportivo Coruna, that he is taking an extended holiday won't be back in time to start the new Spanish season.

• Romania defender Dan Petrescu, who played last season with Genoa, signed a four-year contract with Sheffield Wednesday.

### Indiana Youth Wins Big Indy Race

INDIANAPOLIS (LAT) — Jeff Gordon, who turned 23 just two days earlier and grew up in Indiana, fought off Rusty Wallace and Ernie Irvan in one of the most exciting finishes in the Indianapolis Motor Speedway's storied history to win the Brickyard 400 as NASCAR brought its stock car show to the home of the Indianapolis 500 for the first time Saturday.

With a sellout crowd of nearly 300,000 on its feet through the final 28 laps of the inaugural Winston Cup race, Gordon earned a NASCAR record \$613,000, more than double the previous high of \$294,450 won by Kyle Petty in 1990 at Rockingham, North Carolina.

### For the Record

Quarterback Heath Shuler, their top draft pick, has signed an eight-year, \$19 million contract with the Washington Redskins, the largest in team history.

The Dallas Mavericks said they have made forward Roy Tarpley an offer to return to the team if he wins reinstatement to the NBA. Tarpley has played the past two seasons for Olympiakos of the Greek first division.

Dozens of environmentalists gathered at the Monza race track on Sunday to protest plans to fell some 100 trees in order to make the circuit safe enough to host the Italian Formula One Grand Prix.

Hideki Kawanaka of Japan retained his WBC junior bantamweight title in Tokyo with a unanimous decision over Carlos Salazar of Argentina.

### McNulty Defeats Ballesteros by 1 In Munich Golf

The Associated Press

MUNICH — Mark McNulty shot a course record 7-under-par 65 Sunday to win the BMW International Open by a stroke over Seve Ballesteros.

Both men started the round five strokes back but vaulted into the lead by going six under over the front nine. McNulty eagled the par-5, 499-yard (454-meter) first hole.

A birdie on the 17th hole held off Ballesteros, who finished at 275 after shooting a 66 with six birdies.

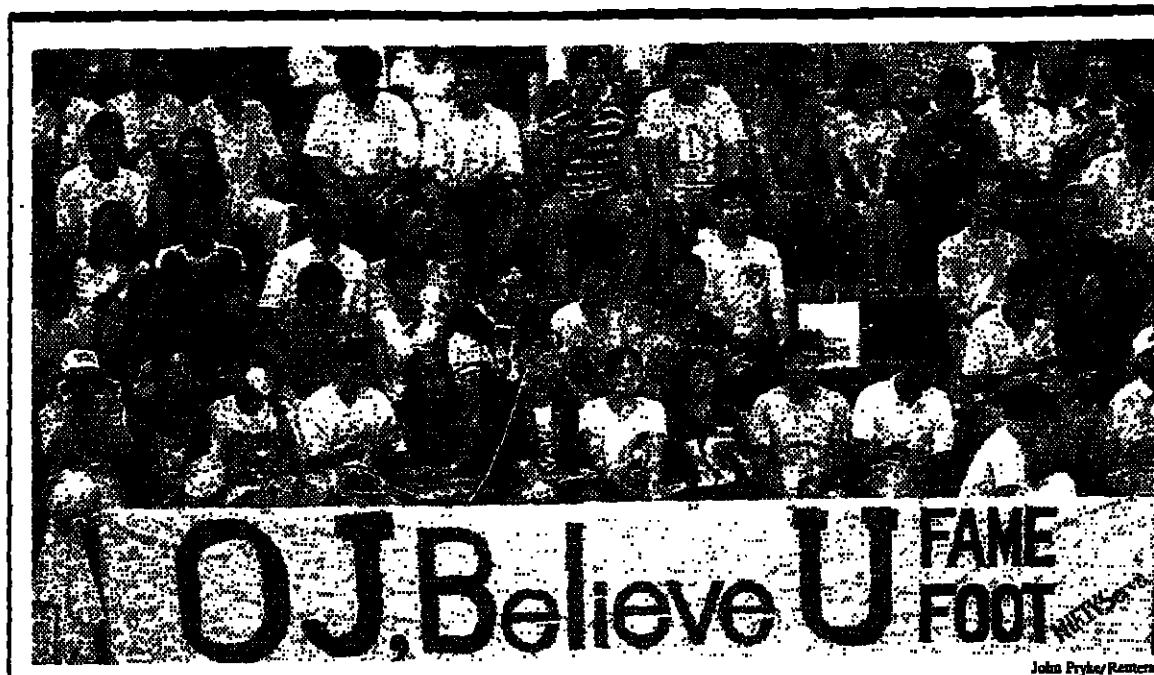
England's Mark Roe finished third, two back after a 69, while third-round leader Darren Clarke of Northern Ireland was at 277 after a round of 73.

• Corey Pavin, having shot 7-under-par 65, took a four-shot lead over first-round leader Fred Funk into Sunday's round at the rain-delayed Buick Open in Grand Blanc, Michigan.

Paul Azinger, making his first start since being diagnosed with cancer last November, carded respectable 70 for a total of 4-over 146 but missed the cut.

He will defend his U.S. PGA Championship title starting Thursday.

Funk shot 70 for 135. Davis Love III was at 136, tied with Duffy Waldorf. Nick Faldo, Fred Couples, Tom Kite and Steve Pate were at 137.



O.J. Believe U FAME FOOT

## An NFL Game in Tokyo, With Thoughts on L.A.

Among the 49,555 spectators in the Tokyo Dome who watched Sunday's exhibition game between the Minnesota Vikings and the Kansas City Chiefs were some whose thoughts were on Los Angeles and the former National Football League player, O.J. Simpson. The Vikings won the contest, 17-9, with the Chiefs' Joe Montana making only a cameo appearance and throwing four passes, none of which came close to any receiver. Many of the Chiefs' other stars, including wide receivers J.J. Barden and Willie Davis, did not play; Marcus Allen started but left quickly, without a carry.



## Eclectic Publisher Of 'Books in Boxes'

By Cynthia Rose

LONDON — From Nancy Cunard's Hours Press to Bloomsbury's Hogarth Press, small publishing firms with notable pedigrees are a British tradition. Even now, during a prolonged economic downturn, Britain has more than 75 private presses. Eclecticism is evident in the mere names of these imprints: Gregynog, Rampant Lion, Libanus and Chima-

To his complete delight, the labor of love sold and sold. Maybe it was no surprise: Rothstein has ink in his blood. He is the eldest child of the late printer Michael Rothstein, who was the son of Sir William Rothstein and the brother of Sir John. The portrait painter William ran the Royal College of Art, and served as Britain's official war artist for both world wars. Sir John was keeper and director of the Tate Gallery through 1964.

"My father's studio," he says, "was very romantic to me. I loved helping him, even the ink smelled special. During school, Julian had a printing press of his own. But when he started work he became a designer for hire. In 1975 Rothstein, by then art director on the paper Bananas, was asked to speak at the Royal College of Art. In the crowd that flocked to hear him was a lively Chinese student born in Penang, Malaysia. Rothstein liked her paintings almost as much as her personality. Shyly, he remembers asking Heng Kee for a light for his cigarette. Nineteen years and two children later, their unusual union gives Redstone much of its style.

Kee smiles at the memory of their meeting. "My British colleagues saw Julian as tremendously racist. But to me, he seemed public school and puritanical. I come from a background of great material decadence; I had always lived around beautiful pots, flowers, calligraphy." Kee's life had firm roots that stretched back to China. "In the East, no one ever mentions such a thing as 'talent.' There is just a way of living; what one talks about is survival."

Heng brought new esthetics into Julian's life: viewpoints and objects that fascinated him. The home they made together in London vibrates with this cultural merger: it is filled with primary colors and witty, exotic ephemera. Here one will go to supper — or to celebrate Chinese New Year — and meet novelists, artists, even a visiting Mexican wrestler.

Eighteen months ago, Redstone gained a heavyweight U.S. partner, Shambala Publications. Before they got together, Rothstein's biggest seller was Frida Kahlo, whose work



Julian Rothstein, Redstone's founder, at his library in London.

sold 12,000 boxes over five years. Last autumn's Paradox Box, done with Shambala, sold 4,000 British boxes in five weeks and more than 10,000 were shipped to the United States.

Rothstein can now afford an elegant Chelsea office (for years, he worked out of his wife's small studio). But his white Edwardian walls will not cramp his idiosyncrasy. He is already working on a box concerned with time capsules and one on Kong Teik, the Chinese funeral practice in which paper models of worldly goods are ritually burned.

An exhibition called "The Redstone

Press: An Exhibition of Work," opened last month at the Victoria and Albert Museum in London and continues until Sept. 18.

Such official acceptance is nice, Rothstein concedes. But he intends to stick by his creed of working from instinct. "Right now, for instance, I only want to hear about time capsules. If I had to support a staff, I could never stop and do that. This is really the true luxury; how many publishers get to stop?"

Cynthia Rose is an author and broadcaster based in London.

## Bluespeak: The Lingo of the UN

By Colin Campbell

NEW YORK — The lingo of the United Nations can be deeply puzzling. When diplomats and reporters speak of peacekeepers in Rwanda when there's no peace to keep? He replied that the word was used because the original plan was to enter the country with the consent of both armed sides and because the force's duties would be limited to protecting civilians.

Bluespeak aside, what about all those UN acronyms? TIPH, for instance — the delicately named Temporary International Presence in Hebron — doesn't mean much in English, but maybe it means something in another language.

I phoned Benjamin Hary, a scholar of Near Eastern languages at Emory University, and mentioned those blond, northern European TIPH personnel who've been wandering, unnamed, around Hebron in their pale TIPH T-shirts. Hary thought about it. Nothing in Hebrew. Then he got out his Hebrew dictionary of classical Arabic and discovered that *tiph* means "fantasy, phantasm, vision, apparition, phantom, specter, ghost."

Is this bluespeak or what? John Algoe, a scholar of new-

speak, tells me that John Wayne Bobbitt, whose wife cut off his penis, has inspired a thicket of euphemisms. The word *Bobbitt* has been used for months now as a noun for "penis" and as a verb, meaning "to cut off the penis by a less than surgical method," as a letter writer to Time magazine defined it.

Algoe and his wife, Adele, write the column "Among the New Words" in the journal *American Speech*. They have collected citations to *Bobbitt*, *Bobbittize*, *do a Mrs. Bobbitt* and *Bobbitt syndrome* (a feared rash of Bobbitt-ecstasies). Euphemisms can be as new as *Bobbitt* and as old as *Rome*, named after its founder Romulus. In between is a word like *Bork*, whose origin is still alive

but whose use as a verb is old enough that it's in the Random House Historical Dictionary of American Slang, meaning "to attack (a candidate or the like) systematically esp. in the media."

The failed Supreme Court nomination of Robert Bork has been followed by a pack of copycats. That was the reason I'd called Algoe.

Yes, he said, he had collected such verb forms as *Zeld*, *Lanled*, *Anita Hilled* and so forth. Would these words last? "Words that tend to survive," Algoe replied, "are those whose extended meanings are very useful." They also tend to sound right. Unusual names, moreover — *shrapnel*, *lynch* — have a leg up on common names like *Smith*.

According to the Algoes, some names are given classical endings, as in *Cuomozasius* (the state of wanting a job but not being willing to exert oneself for it) or *Buttaphocum* (which rhymes with *holcum* and means a tawdry matter overexposed in the press). Maureen Dowd's recent reference in *The New York Times Magazine* to a litter of presidential aides as *Stephanopouls* fits the pattern. (But shouldn't it have been *Stephanopoules*, since George's name is Greek?)

I hear names all the time that quiver with euphemistic potential. There's *Kurt Cobain*, whose name rhymes with *pain*, *bone* and *plonaine*. Maybe his name will become synonymous with a grumpy, premature end game. Mary Cville, a librarian at my newspaper, hears a verb in *Hedi Fleiss's* name. She says *Fleiss* means "to fleece sexually." The echo of *flesh* makes the word even juicier.

Colin Campbell is a columnist for *The Atlanta Journal and The Atlanta Constitution*. William Safire is on vacation.

New York Times Service

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## WEATHER

### Europe

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	26/24	18/28	27/20	19/26	28/20	18/28	20
Amsterdam	22/21	17/22	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Antwerp	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Athens	28/21	22/23	34/23	24/26	30/21	24/26	20
Bari	31/28	23/23	31/28	22/21	31/28	22/21	20
Berlin	24/22	16/22	24/25	19/21	24/25	19/21	20
Bombay	26/27	14/27	26/29	19/21	26/29	19/21	20
Brussels	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Cairo	32/28	22/21	32/31	20/28	32/28	22/21	20
Copenhagen	22/21	17/21	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Dublin	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Edinburgh	17/22	12/23	18/24	14/27	17/22	12/23	20
Frankfurt	24/22	18/23	24/25	19/21	24/25	19/21	20
Geneva	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Hamburg	19/26	12/23	19/26	13/25	19/26	12/23	20
London	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Los Angeles	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Madrid	27/20	17/22	27/28	14/27	27/28	14/27	20
Moscow	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Munich	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Nairobi	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Paris	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Rangoon	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Rio de Janeiro	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Rome	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Sao Paulo	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Seoul	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Shanghai	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Singapore	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Taipei	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Tokyo	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20

### Forecast for Tuesday through Thursday, as provided by Accu-Weather.

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	26/24	18/28	27/20	19/26	28/20	18/28	20
Amsterdam	22/21	17/22	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Antwerp	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Athens	28/21	22/23	34/23	24/26	30/21	24/26	20
Bari	31/28	23/23	31/28	22/21	31/28	22/21	20
Berlin	24/22	16/22	24/25	19/21	24/25	19/21	20
Bombay	26/27	14/27	26/29	19/21	26/29	19/21	20
Brussels	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Cairo	32/28	22/21	32/31	20/28	32/28	22/21	20
Copenhagen	22/21	17/21	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Dublin	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Edinburgh	17/22	12/23	18/24	14/27	17/22	12/23	20
Frankfurt	24/22	18/23	24/25	19/21	24/25	19/21	20
Geneva	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Hamburg	19/26	12/23	19/26	13/25	19/26	12/23	20
London	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Los Angeles	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Madrid	27/20	17/22	27/28	14/27	27/28	14/27	20
Moscow	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Munich	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Nairobi	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Paris	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Rangoon	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Rio de Janeiro	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Rome	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Sao Paulo	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Seoul	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Shanghai	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Singapore	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Taipei	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Tokyo	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20

### Asia

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	26/24	18/28	27/20	19/26	28/20	18/28	20
Amsterdam	22/21	17/22	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Antwerp	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Athens	28/21	22/23	34/23	24/26	30/21	24/26	20
Bari	31/28	23/23	31/28	22/21	31/28	22/21	20
Berlin	24/22	16/22	24/25	19/21	24/25	19/21	20
Bombay	26/27	14/27	26/29	19/21	26/29	19/21	20
Brussels	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Cairo	32/28	22/21	32/31	20/28	32/28	22/21	20
Copenhagen	22/21	17/21	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Dublin	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Edinburgh	17/22	12/23	18/24	14/27	17/22	12/23	20
Frankfurt	24/22	18/23	24/25	19/21	24/25	19/21	20
Geneva	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Hamburg	19/26	12/23	19/26	13/25	19/26	12/23	20
London	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Los Angeles	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Madrid	27/20	17/22	27/28	14/27	27/28	14/27	20
Moscow	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Munich	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Nairobi	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Paris	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Rangoon	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Rio de Janeiro	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Rome	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Sao Paulo	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Seoul	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Shanghai	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Singapore	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Taipei	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Tokyo	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20

### Africa

	Today	High	Low	Tomorrow	High	Low	W
CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF	CF
Algeria	26/24	18/28	27/20	19/26	28/20	18/28	20
Amsterdam	22/21	17/22	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Antwerp	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Athens	28/21	22/23	34/23	24/26	30/21	24/26	20
Bari	31/28	23/23	31/28	22/21	31/28	22/21	20
Berlin	24/22	16/22	24/25	19/21	24/25	19/21	20
Bombay	26/27	14/27	26/29	19/21	26/29	19/21	20
Brussels	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Cairo	32/28	22/21	32/31	20/28	32/28	22/21	20
Copenhagen	22/21	17/21	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Dublin	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20
Edinburgh	17/22	12/23	18/24	14/27	17/22	12/23	20
Frankfurt	24/22	18/23	24/25	19/21	24/25	19/21	20
Geneva	22/20	17/20	22/23	18/24	20/21	17/22	20